

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 879.—VOL. XXXI.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE WAR IN INDIA.

THE telegraphic despatches, or, to use the new and appropriate word recently introduced, the TELEGRAMS, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, are much more cheering than might have been anticipated. Delhi, which still held out on the 29th of July, had been reinforced by the arrival of the Neemuch mutineers; and the besieged continued to make sorties, in which they had inflicted a loss upon the besiegers of 500 killed and wounded. When we add to this that the native garrison at Dinapore, between Bithoor and Calcutta, upon whose fidelity too much reliance had been foolishly placed, and who in consequence had not been disarmed, had broken out into rebellion; that disaffection had exhibited itself in the form of mutiny in the 27th Native Bombay Regiment at Kholapore; and that a Mahomedan conspiracy, with extensive ramifications, had been discovered in the Bombay Presidency, we have exhausted the catalogue of evil, and can turn with satisfaction to the more favourable side of the picture. Though Delhi held out, the sorties of the rebels had been invariably repulsed with much greater loss to them than to the besiegers. The Punjab mutineers from Sealkote had been intercepted on the road to Delhi, and totally destroyed, by Brigadier Nicholson. Flushed with that and other victories, this gallant General had united his forces with those of General Wilson. The latter had succeeded General Reid at Delhi, making the fourth officer who has assumed command against the Mahomedan stronghold since the commencement of the Mutiny. General Havelock,

whose career up to the present time has been a march from triumph to triumph, after reoccupying Cawnpore—the scene of the abominable perfidy and cruelty of Nana Sahib—and leaving Colonel Niel with a sufficient force in command of the British in that city, proceeded against Bithoor. Finding it deserted, he burned it to the ground, and shortly afterwards came up with Nana Sahib himself at a place called Bhupeel-Gunge, on the road to Lucknow. The arch-villain was at the head of ten thousand men, and, had he not been intercepted, might have repeated at Lucknow the atrocities of Cawnpore. He was utterly routed by General Havelock, and lost fifteen guns. We wish that the telegram could have informed the world that he had been captured, and tied up to the nearest tree, as an example of British justice upon the murderers of women and children; but the next mail may possibly bring the grateful intelligence. It will be a cloud even upon the face of Victory if such a villain shall die the death of the honourable soldier, and not that of the thief, the assassin, and the perjurer. General Havelock proceeded towards Lucknow, which he had, by this decisive action, relieved from a pressing danger; and here the despatches leave him, with the notification that he was marching upon Delhi. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he had a sufficient force with him for the double purpose of augmenting the garrison of Lucknow—somewhat sorely pressed since the death of the brave Sir Henry Lawrence—and of effecting a junction with General Wilson and Brigadier Nicholson before the walls of Delhi. Sir Colin Campbell had arrived at Calcutta and assumed the chief

command of the Indian army; so that by the next mail we may not unreasonably expect to hear of Sir Colin at Delhi, and of the commencement of offensive operations against the mock King and real traitor, in whose name and behalf all these horrors have been perpetrated, and who will, in all probability, be known to history as the last, if not the worst, of the Moguls.

Agra is safe; Lucknow is relieved; reinforcements are arriving before Delhi; mutiny has shown itself in Bombay, and has been suppressed; and, on every occasion when the rebels and the British meet, the rebels, though five to one as regards numbers, are decisively beaten. Such, in few words, is the summary of the news brought by the last Indian mail. It is not all that might have been hoped, but it is more favourable than those who know India best were prepared to expect.

Slowly, but steadily and surely, the coil of British power is winding itself around the mutineers. As soon as the first detachments of troops from England reach the shores of India, reinforcements will continue to pour in in rapid succession; and having able Generals, like Campbell, Havelock, and Nicholson, supported by men who, to all the discipline of well-trained soldiers add the natural indignation felt by every manly heart at the horrible atrocities committed by the mutineers, the work of retribution will commence. The public opinion of Great Britain—and we may add of the civilised world—has been already expressed; and will neither stay the hands of our armies nor goad them into vengeance against the rebels who have disgraced, not their cause alone, but humanity itself, by their treachery and



THE FORT OF ALLAHABAD, FROM THE RIVER JUMNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ferocity. There are a certain class of humanitarians at home who take a pleasure in being on the wrong side; who not only thought Nicholas of Russia a model prince, as soon as England and France declared against him, but who deprecated reprisals upon him for the cowardly butchery of Sinope;—people who allow the honest man to starve, without stretching a hand to save him, but lavish their sympathy upon the convicted murderer, and declaim against the severity of the law that sentences him to death;—people who talk of mercy to the greatest of malefactors, but who would, at the same time, prosecute one of their own shopmen if he embezzled ninepence, or broke into the hallowed precincts of their till, and who would not show the slightest compassion to a burglar who disturbed their slumbers, or made off with their silver spoons. Persons of this class are making considerable fuss in some of our newspapers, and inveighing in pathetic terms against the wickedness of those who call for vengeance upon the mutineers of Bengal. But they are wasting their indignation, as they usually do, though proving the freedom of opinion, to which all Englishmen have a right. Sir Colin Campbell, and the true soldiers of Britain who are with him, have but one duty, and they will do it. That duty is so to quell, and so to punish, the mutiny as to render future mutinies improbable, if not impossible. They will do JUSTICE;—no more and no less. They will be soldiers and not executioners. They will not visit the sins of the sepoys upon women and children. They will not make promises and break them. They will restore peace and order—at the expense of those who have broken the peace and disturbed the order; but they will act upon European, not upon Asiatic, impulses. They will remember that there is a false and spurious mercy, which is worse than cruelty—such mercy, for instance, as that which would spare such monsters as Nana Sahib and the King of Delhi—mercy which would encourage rebellion, and which would spare one or two guilty lives, to imperil at a future and no distant day the lives of innocent thousands. The present case is far too terrible for this kind of sentimentalism. We made a sentimental war in the Crimea; and we know what came of it. Such an error will not be repeated in India. If, in the estimation of our Generals on the spot, it be necessary for the security of our power, and for the destruction of Mahomedan influence, alike hostile to the English and to the Hindoos, that the great Mahomedan city of Delhi should be rased to the ground, and salt strewn upon the site of its mosques and palaces, no cry of vandalism or of cruelty that may arise from the ultra-humanitarians, “who live at home at ease,” will prevent, or retard, the consummation. The crime has been great; and so must be the punishment. It is for Asiatics to be revengeful. It is for Englishmen to be just. And we may well believe that the justice of England will be twofold. Firstly, it must necessarily include the condign punishment of the actual mutineers; and secondly, such a reconstitution of our whole Indian system as will secure to the people of India the beneficent, equitable, and stable Government which they have a right to expect at our hands. There may be a terrible, and perhaps a long, struggle before we do either; but that we shall, with God's blessing, be able to accomplish both there is not, we think, one sane Englishman in a million who permits himself to doubt. And, amid all the painful details brought by the present mail, there is abundant warranty for the one great hope that we have at length seen the worst of the mutiny, and caught the mutineers in their own trap. But until Delhi falls there can be no certainty.

THE FORT OF ALLAHABAD.

THE View of this famed Indian fort is taken from the River Jumna, and shows the Water-gate and officers' quarters. In the principal banyan tree is the Governor's or commanding officer's quarters. Beneath, in the angle formed by the bastion and curtain, is a well, communicating (the natives say) with the fabulous Sarsutta River, which, in the palmy days of Hindooism, flowed with milk; but, in these degenerate times, contains nought but muddy water. It is said to join the Ganges and Jumna at their confluence, immediately below the S.E. angle of the fort, and to add much to the sanctity of these united streams.

The little dingy in the foreground is a boat kept by Government, for the use of the man employed to tow into the current any dead bodies of man or beast that may drift ashore, and become offensive to the occupants of the quarters. The boatman, or munga, lives (except during the rainy season) in one of the arches on the right, which support the inclined plane leading from the gate of the fort to the river. During the wet months these are often covered with water, the rise of the Jumna being from thirty-five to forty feet, according to the quantity of rain that falls.

Immediately behind the sepoy, looking over the wall, is situated one of five powder-magazines, capable of containing 110,000 lb. of gunpowder. This building, called the Chalus-Satoon, from its forty pillars, was formerly very beautiful, and one of the most striking objects from the river; but the upper part was knocked down by General Kyd, when the building was converted to its present purpose, and the land side of the fort modernised.

A little beyond the avenue of trees, on the high bank in the distance, is the ghaut, or quay, where the steamers arriving from Calcutta are moored and unloaded, troops disembarked, &c.; and close to it is the Jeen-ma-Musjid, or Mohamedan place of worship: beyond is the town.

We have to thank a military Correspondent for the accompanying illustration.

DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN SHIP “HARKAWAY.”—The following particulars of the destruction by fire of the American ship *Harkaway*, of Charleston, are extracted from her log-book:—“The *Harkaway* was of 545 tons, and sailed from Charleston for Liverpool on the 11th of August, laden with cotton, turpentine, and resin. There were on board the captain, two mates, a crew of fourteen men, and ten passengers. On the evening of the 5th of September, while under full sail, steering E. by N. half N., an explosion took place in the ship's hold, and it was soon discovered that the hold was on fire. Every endeavour was made to extinguish the fire, and the boats were prepared. On the 6th at noon the fire increased. Next day at five a.m. there was a heavy sea, and it being impossible to save the ship, and an explosion being feared, endeavours were made to cut away the fore and main mast, and fill the ship with water. The flames began to ascend the fore-hatches and come through the starboard side. A vessel steered towards the *Harkaway* about nine p.m., which proved to be the *Sarah and Dorothy*, of Newcastle. The passengers were got into a boat with much difficulty. The barque sent a boat to the assistance of the *Harkaway*, and saved some of the crew. The ship was then in flames, the turpentine exploding and blowing up the decks. The boats returned from the barque and took off the remainder of the crew and the captain. On the 9th of September the *Adele*, of Liverpool, bound for London, fell in with the *Sarah and Dorothy*, and took seven of the crew on board. On the 10th the Royal mail steamer *Arcturion* bore down and spoke to her. She took on board the captain, the first and second mate, and the passengers (five adults and five children), the rest of the crew, seven in number, remaining on board the *Sarah and Dorothy* for passage to St. John's, New Brunswick.”

THE “EUROPEAN STATISTICS OF SUICIDE,” recently published in France by M. Lisle, show that England is not at the head of the dreary poll. The French author proves that France is highest in the scale and Russia lowest. In London we have one suicide in 8250 people. Paris gives one in 2221. For the whole English population the suicides reckon one in 15,900; France, one in 12,489. The north of France is the most prolific in suicides, that district yielding nearly half of the whole number in the entire empire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At Chalons the Emperor is heading valiant assaults, disposing of hosts of antagonists, and gaining splendid victories. Sham fights, cannonades, onslaughts of cavalry and infantry, and skirmishing, are of almost daily occurrence. The railway branch from Chalons to the camp, twenty-five kilometres in length, was opened on Tuesday, in the very short time of seventy days from the first survey. It was at first intended to break up the camp on the 25th inst., and the contracts for its supply were made up to that date: they have now been prolonged to the 5th October.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, arrived in Paris on Friday last. In the evening the Embassy was illuminated in honour of the Emperor Alexander's fête.

The celebrated painter Winterhalter has been commissioned to execute the portrait of the Emperor Alexander II., which is to be placed in the Museum of Versailles.

It is announced that at the end of this month preparations will be made for the fêtes which are to take place at the Hôtel de Ville in the month of October next.

The *Moniteur* appeared en déshabillé on Tuesday morning, and apologised for the half-sheet on which it was published, in consequence of a fire which destroyed the office the previous day.

It is said that the institution of the Waterloo medal in England has suggested to the Emperor the idea of striking medals commemorative of the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram, and of conferring them on the survivors of the old army who were present at those battles.

Paris was never so abundantly supplied with grapes as at present. Besides the Chasselas of Fontainebleau, there are large quantities of black and white grapes received from the south. This branch of commerce has become of great importance since the establishment of railways.

A letter from Limoges states that the chestnut-trees in the Limousin are breaking down under the weight of the fruit. They will be as remarkable for quality as for size in consequence of the favourable weather.

PRUSSIA.

Last week there was a little Ministerial crisis in Berlin. The Minister of Finance, M. de Bodelschwingh, and the Minister of Trade, M. Van der Heydt, gave in their resignations because they did not agree with the resolutions of the financial commission.

The *New Prussian Gazette* of Berlin says that the households of Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal of England are already being formed. Major de Heinz has been appointed Marshal of the Court to the Prince; and Count de Perponcher Sednitzki, at present Minister at Dresden, Chamberlain to the Princess. The post of Grand Mistress of the Court is to be filled by the Countess de Perponcher Sednitzki, née Countess de Maltzin. The mother of this lady was an Englishwoman, and sister of the wife of Viscount Melbourne.

The Evangelical Congress was opened at Berlin on the 9th inst. A letter from Berlin says:—“The number of strangers who have arrived in this city to attend the Evangelical Congress is at least 700; there is not a German State from which some Protestants have not come. There are about eighty from England, Ireland, or Scotland; and France is represented by deputations from Paris, Nîmes, Strasburg, Mulhausen, and other places in which the Protestant communities are large. Russia, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Greece, the United States, and even the Society Islands and India, are also represented.”

The opening meeting took place in the Garrison Church. Prayers invoking the Divine blessing on the labours of the assembly were offered up in German, French, and English. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, in his prayer, implored the protection of God for his fellow-countrymen in India, and the Divine aid in the speedy evangelisation of that country.

The second meeting, on the 10th, was presided over by Herr Barth, Doctor of Theology. The Court chaplain, Herr Krummacher, greeted the assembly as the greatest and most cheering event of modern times. “Such things,” he said, “the soil of Germany had not yet seen; barriers that separated us for centuries, have suddenly fallen, and we behold the universal community of Christian believers rising before our eyes.” The next speaker was Herr Bethmann, Hollweg. He gave a most hearty welcome to all “brethren who have come far to divide the riches of their spiritual gifts.” Mr. Wright, the American Ambassador, addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. He declared that he belonged to the great alliance of evangelical Christians, and that his principle was, “One Christ, one Lord, one word of God.” Dr. Simpson spoke briefly in the name of the Methodists of America; Dr. Baird, in the name of American Presbyterians; Pastor Kobbenbeyer, in the name of the brethren in Hungary. Sir Culling Eardley complained of the dogmatical separation between Germany and England, and hoped that that meeting would remove the barrier and establish the unity of truth and brotherhood. Mr. Smyth, secretary of the Congregational community, Mr. Henderson, from Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Goether, from Australia, and Pastor Grandpierre, from France, concluded the list of the speakers. In the afternoon Professor Jacobi, from Halle, and Professor Merle D'Aubigne, from Genf, read dissertations comparing the ecclesiastical conventions of former times with our modern religious conferences.

On the 11th the Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, of the Church of England, read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and expressed a hope that we might still live to see the beginning of great things. In the afternoon all the members of the Conference went to Sans Souci on the invitation of the King. Pastor Kuntze, their leader, addressed the King, thanking his Majesty that in his heart the first idea arose to assemble the children of God from all parts of the globe. “Your Majesty,” said he, “has already seen many an army; here, too, is an army, but armed with the helmet of salvation, with the shield of faith, and with the sword of the spirit, serving the King of Kings.” His Majesty was deeply affected, and confessed that the success of the great meeting of believers exceeded his expectations.

On the 12th the King was present at the evening's sitting. He had in the forenoon reviewed the two armée corps, the Guards and the 3rd Armée Corps, at Lichtenberg, in the neighbourhood of Berlin, and had been on the ground from ten o'clock in the morning until about two o'clock in the afternoon, and then, after giving several audiences, and after entertaining a very brilliant party of princes and high officers of various foreign armies, as well as his own, at dinner in the Schloss, he proceeded to the Garrison Kirche, at the same time that his numerous and brilliant guests repaired to the gala performances at the Opera House.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Archduke Albrecht, Governor-General of Hungary, expressing his gratefulness for the demonstrations of loyalty which he met with during his tour through Hungary. The Emperor tells the Hungarians that there is a good time coming for them, that their prosperity is progressing, and that he will adhere to the principles which have guided him since he assumed the reins of Government.

A few days ago Francis Joseph gave a special audience to those members of the International Statistical Congress who were officially delegated by their Governments. His Majesty shows particular condescension to M. Wolowski, member of the Institute of France.

SWEDEN.

The Diet received on the 12th inst. a Royal message proposing the nomination of the Crown Prince for Regent of the Kingdom during his Majesty's illness. Until the States have decided on this measure a Provisional Government has been established by an ordinance of the King. The *Aftonbladet* declares this proposition to be contrary to the Constitution.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The Diet of Holstein was closed on Saturday, the 12th. The Royal Commissioner pronounced the conclusion of the sitting without assigning any other reason than the formal one that the term which had originally been fixed for their deliberations had expired. The Danish Government, therefore, has thought it fit not to acknowledge the rupture, but to send the Holstein deputies home in a quiet and unimpassioned manner. The Diet will now bring the grievances of the Duchy before the tribunal of the German Confederation.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council decided on the 11th inst. that it would send to the Government of the canton of Vaud a reply in which it will maintain its decree quashing the interdiction of the works on the Oran Railway issued by the Cantonal Government. The Federal Council likewise persists in the date of September 15th, fixed as the most distant limit for examining the plans of that line.

SPAIN.

The rumours of modifications in the Ministry have ceased. It is reported that the Cortes are to be summoned for the 1st October, but nothing has been settled on the subject. The ratifications of a treaty for the protection of literary property between England and Spain have been exchanged. An official return shows that in July last the exports of the principal productions of Spain amounted to 64,385,296 reals, which were 20,713,053 reals more than in July of last year.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 10th promulgates the law on public instruction, which, in virtue of the authorisation accorded by the Cortes, the Government has drawn up. Amongst other things it enacts that primary elementary instruction, consisting of Christian doctrines, sacred history, reading, writing, grammar, orthography, the principles of arithmetic, slight notions of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, shall be obligatory on all Spanish children.

It is believed that the Government intends to authorise the free import of wheat into Spain to the end of June, 1858.

THE UNITED STATES.

A despatch from Washington to the *New York Tribune* says that preparations for conflict in Kansas are openly avowed in Washington. More troops are, as reported, under orders for the territory, and martial law will reign in Kansas till after the October elections.

A despatch from Washington gives, in detail, the corps ordered to Kansas to replace the troops sent to Utah. Should the companies be full, Governor Walker will have upwards of 2000 United States' soldiers present in Kansas to ensure order at the October election. General Harney takes command of the forces in Kansas, and Colonel Johnson the command of the Utah expedition.

The United States' mail steam-ship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New York, with the mails and 1,600,000 dols. in treasure, went on shore at Colorado Reef, whence she was got off with much difficulty by means of assistance from Havannah, but fortunately sustained but little damage. The news from California is of a generally unimportant character. Political affairs were the chief topic, but even in them nothing of great interest had transpired. The weather had been good, and the news from the crops is excellent. Several large fires had occurred in the interior. The towns of St. Louis and Michigan Cliffs had been destroyed by fire.

By the latest accounts the commercial crisis in New York had completely subsided. No new failures had occurred, and things were beginning to assume their wonted aspect.

CHINA.

Intelligence from China, via Kijachta, gives a deplorable picture of the condition of Pekin and the southern provinces of the empire. Commerce has almost ceased, and the wretchedness of the people is augmenting daily. The Government has issued iron money to pay the employees and to purchase corn, whilst it requires the taxes to be paid in silver.

THE CAMP OF CHALONS, and the general routine of work laid down for the troops, are thus described by the *Times* Correspondent:—“The plot of ground known as the Camp of Chalons, but of which only a small portion is really occupied by the camp, the rest remaining free for manœuvres, is in itself 140 square kilometres. In form it would most resemble a square, but for two projecting spurs, or rather heels, one of which protrudes nearly north, the other nearly due west—both from the western side of the territory. Nearly parallel to the southern boundary of the camp runs the River Vesle, and to the northern limit the Snappes; a rivulet called the Cheneu rises in the camp itself, and escapes from it in a south-westerly direction, intersecting the southern spur. Nearly parallel to this stream, from its rise to where it quits the camp, the troops are established; the two divisions of infantry on the left, the cavalry on the right; in the rear of the cavalry, west of the stream, the artillery, some engineers of the line, the wagon train, commissariat, bakeries, slaughter-houses, &c. The engineers of the Guard are on the right of the infantry, the Cent Gardes in their rear. The line formed by the tents is not a straight one, nor a regular curve, but undulates. Opposite a break, like a broad avenue, left between the infantry and cavalry, are the Imperial headquarters; immediately on the right of these is the chapel, a mere roof surmounted by a cross, but a conspicuous object, and seen from afar, owing to the eminence on which it and the Emperor's residence are placed. A few hundred yards to the left of the latter is the Etat Major-General, the headquarters of General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely. The Emperor's quarters are just upon a fine old Roman road that runs right through the camp, and which connects Rheims and Bar le Duc. According to the routine of work laid down for the troops, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are manœuvre days; on the other working days the artillery begin practice at daybreak, leave off at 11 a.m., and then the infantry commence. The cavalry have the alternate days to look after their horses, clean their equipments, and attend to the various duties from which an infantry man is exempt. Sunday is a full-dress day; mass is said at nine in the morning, and then the soldiers have the whole day to themselves, and may be seen playing at skittles and other games, rambling over the country, and thronging the dirty streets of Mournelon le Grand, and of other neighbouring hamlets, where poultry, rabbits, fruit, vegetables, and various delicacies likely to tempt their appetite are exposed for sale in newly run-up wooden sheds, in carts, and in heaps upon the ground.”

ROYAL MEETINGS.—The Emperor of Russia arrived on Monday afternoon at the railway station of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and was there received by the King of Prussia. The Emperor and the King then proceeded by the junction railway to Potsdam, where the Prince of Prussia, the Princes Albert and Charles, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Elector of Hesse, and the Duke of Nassau, were waiting to welcome the Emperor. His Majesty afterwards left with the King for Charlottenburg. After his departure the Emperor of Austria will come to Berlin, and then the King will accompany his nephew, Francis Joseph, as far as Silicia.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—The *Homeward Mail* from India has the following:—“Since the other portions of our newspaper were in type, intelligence of the gravest and most painful character has reached us. This intelligence is of a nature to modify to a very considerable extent the opinions we have expressed as to the general character of the news received by the present mail. As we believe it to be authentic, we should be wanting in our duty as journalists if we refrained from making it public, though we appreciate the anxiety it will occasion to many of our readers, and deeply regret that we are at present unable to satisfy their impatience by a more detailed account. It appears that the mutineers from Dinapore, after quitting that station, advanced against Arrah, a large civil station twenty-five miles west of Dinapore, the residents at which place were unfortunately sanguine of their ability to resist an attack for a time, and are said to have applied for a detachment of European troops in place of adopting the more prudent course of a retreat. The result was that the whole of the Europeans at the station, to the number of about fifty, were massacred. This disastrous event was succeeded by another. Two steamers had been dispatched with troops for the relief of Arrah. One of them grounded, and we have no further information respecting it; from the other a body of two hundred European troops were landed, and fell into an ambush, where nine officers and upwards of a hundred men are said to have been cut off. The importance of these events, considering the command they give the mutineers of the line of communication between Calcutta and Benares, cannot but be obvious to every one. This intelligence will, perhaps, serve to explain to our readers the report which has appeared in a leading journal regarding the fall of Agra, the similarity of the names having probably led to the mistake.”

THE MOLDAVIAN ELECTIONS, which commenced on the 10th inst. have, as far as concerns the first operations, been in favour of the Unionists. Of 32 votes 27 were in favour of the union of the provinces. The clergy voted on the 10th. The great proprietors voted on the 12th, together with the peasants in the communes. On Sunday was the turn of the small proprietors in the chief towns of the arrondissements. The elections of the same class in the chief towns of districts were fixed for Monday. The peasants in the chief towns of the arrondissements were to vote on the same day; the peasants in the chief towns of districts were to vote on the 16th, and the elections in the great towns follow on the 17th.

ASSASSINATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AT LIMA.—Mr. S. E. Sullivan, the British Minister at Lima, was dining alone on the 11th August, when four Peruvians entered and fired three shots, one of which entered the groin and passed up into the lungs. He was alive when the steamer left the next day, but was not expected to recover. Various rumours were afloat as to the motives of the murderers, and several persons had been seized on suspicion.

RAILWAYS IN PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Government have declined to grant the Spanish projectors a concession for a railway from Oporto northward until they present a plan of the proposed line and it is understood that no further subvention from Portuguese railways will be granted until the line from Lisbon to Oporto is completed, or in a fair way of completion. A decree has been issued authorising Messrs. Alfred Curson and L. D. V. Afonseca to form a company for the construction of railways upon the American plan in the African province of Angola, the Portuguese Government making considerable grants of land and mining privileges to the company, which is said to be a Parisian project.

THE PRESS OF AUSTRALIA.—The total number of newspapers now issued in the Australian colonies amounts to eighty-one. Victoria has six daily and thirty-eight weekly and bi-weekly; New South Wales, two daily and eighteen weekly and bi-weekly; Tasmania, five daily and three weekly and tri-weekly; South Australia, two daily and three weekly; and in Western Australia there are four weekly journals.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The following telegraphic despatches in anticipation of the mail from Calcutta are, it will be perceived, of a less assuring character than the summary of Indian news previously received from Bombay, given in this week's Supplement, page 302:—

DESPATCH RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE ON THURSDAY MORNING.

The *Bentick* arrived at Suez on the 9th inst., at 10 p.m. The dates are:—From Calcutta, August 10th; Madras, 17th; Point de Galle, 21st; Aden, September 3rd.

Lord Elgin reached Calcutta on the 8th of August, in her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Pearl*. These vessels had 300 extra marines and 300 soldiers on board.

After the mutiny at Dinapore a small force, consisting of 160 men of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and about the same number of the 37th, was dispatched to relieve some eight Europeans besieged by the mutineers at Arrah. The expedition was not successful, and our loss very heavy.

General Lloyd has been removed from his command, and General Outram invested with the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions.

The 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry was disbanded, at Berampore, on the 1st of August. The 11th Irregular Cavalry and the Governor-General's Body Guard have also been disbanded.

The *Himalaya* left Calcutta on the 10th of August for the Mauritius. This intelligence was received from Acting Consul-General Green at Alexandria, under date 11th of September, 10 p.m.

DESPATCH RECEIVED ON THURSDAY, FROM TRIESTE, AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

General Havelock had advanced twenty-five miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow, but after defeating the mutineers in three engagements, with loss of twenty-one guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps to Cawnpore, for the purpose of leaving his sick, considerably increased from cholera, and was waiting for reinforcements.

At Agra the Kotah Contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

A detachment of her Majesty's 16th and 37th Regiments, 300 strong, had made a night attack upon the men of the 8th and 49th Native Infantry, who had mutinied at Dinapore, but was repulsed, with loss of 200 killed. The Irregular Corps at Segowah had mutinied, and killed their officers.

A plot to murder the Europeans at Jessore and Benares had been discovered at Midnapore.

The Shekawatti Battalion was wavering, but had not been disbanded. Martial law had been proclaimed in Behar.

Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta of an outbreak during the approaching Mohurrum, and the body guard had been disbanded, but allowed to retain their horses.

Lord Elgin arrived on the 8th of August, with 400 Marines and a company of her Majesty's 59th Regiment; and another steamer had brought some of the troops of the *Transit*. The *Bentick* met two steamers coming up the river with troops.

The *Himalaya* left on the 10th for troops from Mauritius. The report of General Havelock's retreat comes by the Suez telegraph. The *Calcutta Englishman* of Aug. 8th does not mention it.

LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING THE MUTINIES.

(From the *Homeward Mail*.)

We have compiled with considerable care and pains the following alphabetical list of those who have perished up to the present time during the disastrous revolts in India:—

Alexander, Lieut. R. W., 3rd Bengal N.I.
Alexander, Lieut. A. H., 68th Bengal N.I.
Alphonso, Mrs.
Andrews, Capt. F. H.M.'s 60th Rifles.
Angelo, Lieut. A. M., 54th Bengal N.I.
Avery, Mr. and Mrs. E., Indore.
Archib, Lieut. A. H.M.'s 36th Bengal N.I.
Bagehall, Lieut. E. J. S., 36th Bengal N.I.
Baker, Capt. E. F., 7th Bengal N.I.
Barlow, Lieut. G. D., 2nd Bengal N.I.
Barwell, Lieut. E. W., 13th Bengal N.I.
Barwell, Ensign W. B., 18th Bengal N.I.
Battie, Lieut. Q., 56th Bengal N.I.
Bay, Lieut. G. I., 4th Bengal N.I.
Beaman, Mrs.
Birch, Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. W., 41st Bengal N.I.
Birch, Capt. T. C., 31st Bengal N.I.
Birch, Capt. W. L. M., 4th Bengal N.I.
Blake, Capt. M. T., 54th Bengal N.I.
Block, A. H., Bengal C.S.
Boyd, Mr. and Mrs.
Dawson, Lieut. H. H.
Bright, Lieut. A., 2nd Bengal N.I.
Brind, Col. F., C.B., Bengal Artillery.
Brooke, Lieut. F. W., 21st Bengal N.I.
Brook, Mr.
Burch, Lieut. C., Bareilly.
Burton, Lieut. P. H., 67th Bengal N.I.
Butcher, Capt. F. M., 52nd Bengal N.I.
Burgess, Capt. E. J., 74th Bengal N.I.
Burrows, Capt. C. J., 54th Bengal N.I.
Butler, Lieut. C. J., 54th Bengal N.I.
Butler, Mr. and Mrs.
Carr, Lieut. J., Agra.
Carr, Mr., at Cawnpore.
Case, Lieut.-Col. W. H.M.'s 32nd Foot.
Chauvin, Vet. Surg. E. G., 2nd Bengal N.I.
Clark, Ensign A. M. H., 6th Bengal N.I.
Cramer, Col. G., 2nd Bengal N.I.
Christian, G. J., Bengal C.S.
Codd, Ensign P. S., 6th Bengal N.I.
Cordland, Rev. G. W.
Crawley, Mrs.
Cresser, Lieut. W. H.M.'s 75th Regiment.
Cresser, B. H., Bengal C.S.
Cresser, Vet. Surg. C. J., 3rd Bengal L.C.
Deedes, Mr., Agra.
Deelman, Capt. J. W., 56th Bengal N.I.
Demeter, Lieut. C., Bengal Art.
Dennis, Assist. Surg. A.
Dennis, Capt. C. R. G., 32nd Bengal N.I.
Duffy, Capt. E. A., Bengal Art.
Dyson, Ensign J. C., 18th Bengal N.I.
Edmond, —, Regiment uncertain.
Edwards, Lieut. E. A., 54th Bengal N.I.
Elliott, Lieut. E. D., 6th Bengal N.I.
Ellis, Lieut. C. J., H.M.'s 6th Carabineers.
Fagan, Lieut. J., 22nd Bengal N.I.
Fayrer, Assist. Surg. J.
Fell, J., S.S.A.
Fenby, Lieut. J. H., Bengal Inv.
Fenby, Lieut. J. H., Bengal Inv.
Fisher, Brevet Lieut.-Col. S.
Fraser, Capt. E., Bengal Engineers.
Fraser, S. Bengal C.S.
Fulford, Mr., Alubhabad.
Galloway, A., Bengal C.S.
Gambier, Ensign C. H., Fitzroy, 38th Bengal N.I.
Gibbins, Capt. A., 38th Bengal N.I.
Gidney, Lieut.-Col. P., 22nd Bengal N.I.
Gordon, Capt. C., 75th Bengal N.I.
Gordon, Capt. F. D., 6th Bengal N.I.
Gowan, Capt. G. T., 27th Bengal N.I.
Gowan, Lieut. J., 18th Bengal N.I.
Graham, Superintending Surg. J.
Gr. Lam. Asst. Surg. J. C.
G. m., Lieut. A. P., 18th Bengal N.I.
Greenall, Capt. T. M., H.M.'s 24th Foot.
Guise, Capt. H. J., 2nd Bengal N.I.
Halliday, Capt. W. L., 56th Bengal N.I.
Hammcomb, Brigadier L. H., 72nd Bengal N.I.
Hambrow, Assist. Surg. G.
Harris, Brevet Major A., 1st Bengal Lt. Cav.
Harrison, Lieut. H. H.M.'s 70th Regt.
Hawes, Lieut. G. H., 6th Bengal N.I.
Hawkins, Capt. A. W., Bengal Art.
Hay, Dr. J. M.
Hayes, Capt. F. F. C., 62nd Bengal N.I.
Hayer, Lieut. J. Y., 54th Bengal N.I.
Hayer, Lieut. J. Y., 54th Bengal N.I.
Hawson, C. G., Bengal Civil Service.
Hildard, Capt. J. H., 2nd Bengal N.I.
Holland, Lieut. T. W., 38th Bengal N.I.
Holmes, Major J. G., 56th Bengal N.I.
Horn, C., Agra.
Horn, E., Agra.
Horn, F. C., Agra.
Hornby, Lieut. M. A., 20th Bengal N.I.
Hunt, Lieut. C. J., 4th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Hunter, Rev. F., wife and child, Calcutta.
Hunter, Lieut. M. 18th N.I.
Hutchinson, Lieut. P. C., 17th Bengal N.I.
James, Lieut. J. J., Bengal Engineers.
Jock, Brigadier A., 42nd Bengal N.I.
Jackson, Lieut. S. H., 2nd Eng. Europ. Regt.
Jacks, Major, late of India's service.
James, Dr. and Mrs. E. M., Agra.
Jennings, Rev. M. J., Bengal N.I.
Jennings, Mrs.
Jervis, Capt. F. V. R., 56th Bengal N.I.

PANIC AT NEW YORK.

ONE of those convulsions which every few years bring the overstrained credit market into adjustment with actual produce or income is, according to the news from the United States this week, now throwing down the lofty fabric of speculation in New York. The harvest in the United States is remarkably good, and, as cultivation has been much extended in 1856-7, the whole produce is larger than usual. Trade, which in 1855 was much depressed, has since revived with great vigour, and is now flourishing. The shipping, which not many months ago was to some extent lying idle, has been lately fully employed, and complaints have been made of a want of seamen, not of freight. A very large extent of land has been this year again purchased, occupied, and cultivated. The disturbance about Kansas has blown over; and the only interruption perceptible to the onward flow of the prosperity of our thriving kinsfolk is the demand for troops to chastise the refractory Mormons and a few bands of prowling Indians. Nevertheless, in New York there is a fearful panic. It is compared to a rush of terrified buffaloes over a precipice to destruction. The price of many State stocks and railway securities has fallen from ten to twenty per cent in a week, and many of the latter are not worth one-fourth as much as they fetched at the beginning of the year, though the market was then depressed. To quote only two examples of the fall within a week:—On August 24, Erie Railroad shares were at 27½, and, on September 1, 19½—a fall equivalent almost to 30 per cent. In the same interval Illinois Central Railway bonds fell from 98 to 81½, a fall of 18 per cent. With the exception of the New York Central, which, being free from floating debt, has been much steadier than most other railways, these are amongst the best lines in the States, and an equal or greater fall in the bulk of railway property must have crushed many fortunes.

At the close of 1856, 26,000 miles of railway were in operation in the United States; and the capital embarked in them, though "there is (says Captain Galton) no reliable summary of the cost of American railways," is estimated at not less than £180,000,000. A fall of only 10 per cent would strike £18,000,000 off. This sum is equivalent in value to the loss of two-thirds of the wheat harvest of the States in one year. For so ruinous a fall—and we have very much understated it—there is no good reason, either in the past earnings of the railways or their prospective earnings. In 1855 the gross receipts of the chief railways, having a capital of 287,103,386 dols., was 45,582,663 dols., and, in 1856, 52,593,448 dols. The earnings were rapidly increasing; and, with a large harvest and a flourishing trade, it is more than probable that they will be greater in 1857 than in 1856. Such facts afford no justification of the great, sudden, and ruinous depreciation in the value of these very useful undertakings. The cause of the panic lies elsewhere.

Of the above 287,000,000 dols. expended in making the railways, not less than 130,000,000 dols. have been borrowed on bonds and other securities; and the floating debt on them is at least 12,000,000 dols. According to the authorities of New York, about 47 per cent of all the capital invested in railways has been raised by shares paid up, about 49 per cent by mortgage bonds, and about 4 per cent by floating and unsecured loans. In imitation of Governments, the railway directors in the States have issued what may be called Exchequer Bills or Treasury Bonds to the amount of nearly £3,000,000. The money raised by shares and invested in useful railways is a good security, and on this the directors borrow so largely, at a high rate of interest, which must be paid, that the earnings of the lines often leave nothing for a dividend.

It has been so in England. In the United States the directors have an unlimited power of borrowing, and they have paid their dividends by loans, not by the net earnings of the railways. The tight money market which has now prevailed for many months throughout the commercial world has checked this career, and at length stopped it. Thus one of the immediate causes of the panic was the failure of the Southern Michigan Railway to raise further loans for current expenses; and the immediate cause of the great fall noticed in the Erie shares was the doubt whether that company could borrow the money to pay the interest on its mortgage bonds which fell due in September. The failure announced by the preceding mail of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, a long-established and hitherto highly-respectable body, which has led to other failures, was solely occasioned by its funds having been advanced on railway property, which, at the present great depreciation, is comparatively worthless. The present panic, then, which affects almost every species of security, has its origin exclusively in the fact that most of the railway directories of the United States have been paying dividends by means of loans. After their fashion they have been for a long time "cooking" their accounts, and their increasing difficulties have at length made the fact known to the public.

In Wall-street—the Stock Exchange of New York—some clever observing jobbers and speculators ascertained these facts long ago. They foresaw the time when the condition of the railways would become known, and on that speculated. For many months a large party "beared" the market, always making time bargains at declining rates. Its expectations are now realised, and it is reproached as if it had caused the exposure it foresaw, and were the author of the impolicy or dishonesty of which it had taken advantage. The wrong was clearly not done by the speculators for a fall, but by the borrowing directors, who had pledged the capital of their trusting shareholders to such an extent that even the increased earnings of the railways were insufficient to pay ordinary expenses, and a high rate of interest for money borrowed. They overstrained credit; and the net produce of the railways, though not diminished, being insufficient to answer all the demands on it, an adjustment to the reality is taking place, to the deep injury and ruin of many holders of railway property, abroad as well as in the States.

For the moment, the panic affects the whole mercantile community of New York. Business is generally carried on by credit; and when the merchant cannot get his bills discounted his operations are paralysed. This is now the case in that city. The money market is completely deranged. Two per cent per month is paid for loans. The bankers, for their own sake, find it necessary to limit accommodation. Many of the securities they hold are of doubtful value; none of the ordinary securities are now trusted; and owners of money necessarily take care of themselves. So the mercantile community, which generally stretches credit to the utmost, now suffers from the mismanagement of directors, of railways. Several members of it have been unable to meet their engagements, and bankruptcies will probably be numerous. The traders are not blameless, for they have been holding large quantities of sugar for higher prices, and the difficulties of procuring accommodation will compel them to sell, and make their speculation a failure. But otherwise there is nothing in the actual production and trade of the States to excite apprehension for the result. Wall-street, in which the directors dabble and merchants go for accommodation, is no more the whole business of the States than the Stock Exchange is the whole business of Eng-

land. The sum of the evil is, in consequence, a falsifying of accounts, and a very exaggerated estimate of the value of one species of property.

Though this is now reduced, and will for a time even fall below its just level—though a check will be given to making railways, and all the industries employed to this end, including the ironfoundry of England, will experience temporarily a diminished demand—the principal evil is more a different distribution than a destruction of property. The railways, which have been made with wonderful celerity to the extent of 26,000 miles through every part of the inhabited country, and through many parts not yet inhabited,—they actually carrying a rapidly-increasing population with them,—will remain to facilitate the spreading of the people of Europe and of the Eastern States over the vast western continent, and to transmit their produce to the seaboard. No country, scarcely excepting England or Holland, has greater facilities of communication throughout its inhabited portion than the United States; and the railways, which are for the moment a source of disaster, will permanently preserve the endearing connection between the European emigrant and his old home, and between the old civilisation of Europe and the new civilisation of America, hastening and improving both. By the goodness of Providence private vices are thus made public benefits, and even the scampishness of railway directors made to contribute to the peopling of the desert and the progress of the race. The panic will soon pass away. In the meantime the holders of American railway shares, and of American State stocks which participate in the general depreciation, may suffer considerably; and amongst them we must include a considerable number of our own countrymen. They have been attracted by the high rate of interest borne by the paper securities of the States, and must now pay for their too great confidence in the discretion and rectitude of the directors of American railways, as they have also had to pay for their too implicit confidence in the discretion and rectitude of the directors of our own railways.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR C. M. CLARKE, BART.

SIR CHARLES MANSFIELD CLARKE, Bart., of Dunham Lodge, Norfolk, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., died on the 7th inst., at his residence on the Marine Parade, Brighton, after a lingering illness. He was the youngest son of John Clarke, Esq., surgeon, of Chancery-lane, by his wife, Biddy, daughter of William Mansfield, Esq., of Thrapstone, Northamptonshire. He was born in London the 28th May, 1782, and received his classical education at St. Paul's School. His father's example led him at an early age to turn his attention to medical studies; and, accordingly, instead of passing to one of the Universities, he attended St. George's Hospital, and the lectures on anatomy delivered at the Hunterian School by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Thomas, and those on midwifery by his elder brother, the late eminent Dr. John Clarke. After being admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, assistant-surgeon in the Hertfordshire Militia, and afterwards surgeon in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. He subsequently gave up the army, and devoted his whole attention to the diseases of women and children, and more particularly to the practice of midwifery. For many years he held the appointment of surgeon to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. In 1825 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. His rise to fame and fortune as an accoucheur was so speedy and so complete that he was able to retire from his London practice, and to purchase the estate of Dunham Lodge, in Norfolk, when he had scarcely passed his fortieth year. Having obtained the degree of M.D. from Lambeth in 1827, Dr. Clarke became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and on the accession of William IV. he was appointed Physician to Queen Adelaide. He was created a Baronet the 30th Sept., 1831, and in 1836 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Sir Charles' name will be long remembered in medical literature from his famous work entitled "Observations on the Diseases of Women and Children," which he published in two parts in 1814 and 1821, and which forms an essential part of every medical library. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke married, the 17th Jan., 1806, Mary Anna, daughter of Wright Thomas Squire, Esq., of Peterborough, by whom, who died the 3rd July, 1856, he had two sons, the younger of whom, John, is an M.D.; and five daughters, four of whom are married—viz., Mrs. Coldham, Mrs. Chilvers, Mrs. Roe, and Mrs. Partridge. Sir Charles is succeeded by his elder son, Charles, now the second Baronet, who is in holy orders, and Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, who married, in 1838, Rosa Mary, daughter of Henry Alexander, Esq., and has issue.

THE MARCHIONESS DOWAGER OF ELY.

THIS venerable lady, who died at Hampton Court Palace on the 6th inst., was the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, third Baronet, of Kirklington Park, Oxfordshire, by his wife, Marianne Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart., and was married in 1810 to John, second Marquis of Ely, K.P., by whom (who died the 26th Sept., 1845) she had five sons and four daughters. Her eldest daughter is Mrs. Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire. The Marchioness was grandmother of the present Marquis of Ely. Her Ladyship had been Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte, and a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide. She was in her seventy-third year.

A CORRESPONDENT gives the following correction of the notice of Sir Norman Leslie:—"Sir Norman Robert Leslie, who was lately murdered at Rohnce, was brought up and educated in Roxburghshire, latterly under the tuition of Dr. Ferguson, of Kelso; after which, at the age of nineteen, he obtained a cadetship in the Indian army, through the kind interest of his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh and the late Sir Charles Dalhousie. His only brother, John Lloyd Leslie, died at sea several years ago; and Sir Norman is now succeeded by his only son, Charles Henry, a boy eight years of age, and at present receiving his education in Scotland."

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

H.M.S. Teaser, Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Aug. 6, 1857.

HAVING seen in one of your recent numbers an engraving, and likewise a short account, of the capture of a slave, I thought, perhaps this might be equally acceptable. Early on Sunday morning last, being off Whydah, and about sixty miles at sea, the mastheadman reported a strange sail; sail was immediately made on our ship, but to no purpose, as she made three feet to our two. Steam was now got up, and the chase began in earnest. After about two hours' hard chase we had neared her very considerably. Casks, boats, hampers, in fact everything they could throw overboard to lighten their vessel they did. We now fired our long Tom in order to bring her to, but to no purpose. The chase now, you may suppose, was very exciting; shot after shot was fired, but she kept bravely on, although our shot (32-pounders) nearly fell on her deck more than once. She tried every means to escape, and kept on to the very last, hoping, no doubt, that our machinery might break down. She hove-to about four o'clock. A loud hurrah proclaimed the event. I took a small sketch (which I have enclosed; it is a truthful one) immediately after the capture. She proved to be the *Abbot Desereux*, a vessel of 120 tons, with 255 slaves; and a mixed crew, consisting of Spaniards, Americans, Portuguese, and Brazilians, twenty-seven in all. As soon as we boarded her the hatches were opened, and such a scene never was witnessed. The slaves had been battened down all day during our nine hours' chase: they were all seafish, and the stench and filth are indescribable; perhaps you can imagine 235 human beings shut up in a place 50 feet by 20 feet, and only 3 feet 6 inches high, just room enough to clear the top of their heads when they are in a sitting position. They cried and sang, and those



H.M. GUN-BOAT "TEASER" CAPTURING THE SLAVER "ABBOT DEVEREUX."

who could danced with delight, when they understood they were free. She is sent to Sierra Leone in charge of Mr. Williams, Second Master. This is the first full vessel taken to Sierra Leone for upwards of nine years. Several vessels, being engaged in the slave trade, have been captured lately in the Bight. H.M.S. *Prometheus*, *Hecate*, *Antelope*, *Sappho*, and ourselves (*Teaser*), have all made successful captures within the last few months: in fact, slaving is getting quite the rage again. They must have slaves. They will have them, at any price, come what will. I have forwarded also a Sketch of the sectional parts of the schooner. During the chase we ran a distance of 85 miles.

RECENT ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

(By a Correspondent.)

At the present time there are two routes to the summit of Mont Blanc. The one, so well known as the Chamouni route, over the Glacier des Bossons to the Grands Mulets the first day, and thence the following morning to the summit of Mont Blanc via the Grand Plateau, the Corridor, and the Mur de la Côte.



RUINS OF THE STONE CABIN ON THE TÊTE ROUGE, AND THE AIGUILLE DU GOUTE, MONT BLANC.

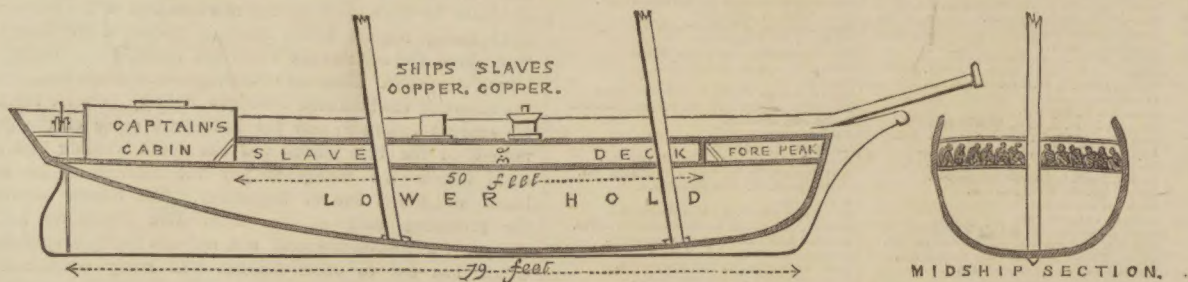
The other route is from Saint Jervais—a route of recent date, first attempted by M. Saussure, in 1784, who was then accompanied by the grandfather of my guide, François Elie Cuidet, and ultimately accomplished with complete success by the Rev. C. Hudson and Messrs. Smyth, Ainslie, and Kennedy, in 1855. Few ascensions have yet been made by this route. After leaving St. Jervais the traveller passes through the little hamlet of Bionnay, and winds through a very pic-

turesque mountain ravine to the Col de Voza, a distance of about four miles, where an unpretending chalet, called the Pavillon, affords accommodation to travellers.

From the Col de Voza the traveller proceeds at an early hour the next morning by a mountain path along the steep cliffs of the Aiguille

de Belle Vue, and thence across a slope covered with loose masses of rock and *débris*, called "Les Pierres Ronds," and, ascending to the left of the glacier of Bionnassay, reaches the Tête Rouge.

Immediately above these rocks called the Tête Rouge the Aiguille du Goutte rises in one unbroken precipice, formed of narrow ridges o



SECTION OF THE SLAVER "ABBOT DEVEREUX."

apparently inaccessible rocks, divided by steep slopes of ice and frozen snow, called couloirs, which are furrowed by loose stones and pieces of rock which are continually rolling down them from above.

The ascent of the Aiguille du Goutte forms one of the great difficulties of this route. One of these couloirs must be passed, which is accomplished by cutting steps in the ice, much care being necessary to avoid the loose rocks which are constantly rolling down with great velocity into a crevasse below.

Having crossed the couloir, a toilsome climb up one of the ridges or steep arrêts at length brings you in the afternoon to the summit of the Aiguille du Goutte.

A small cabin has been erected on the edge of the precipice, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, where the traveller finds shelter during the night. The next morning he proceeds to the summit of the Dôme du Goutte, and thence descends to the Grand Plateau, where he takes the Chamouni route to the Corridor and Mur de la Côte.

Notwithstanding the ill success of our first attempt to ascend Mont Blanc, owing to a violent storm of thunder and lightning, we again prepared for another expedition.

On Monday, the 27th of July, I left the Col de Voza, in company with Mr. Edmund Coleman, whose new work upon Mont Blanc will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. this autumn. We started, with our guides, and two porters to carry our ladder, ropes, and provisions, at five o'clock in the morning, and reached the summit of the Aiguille du Goutte the same afternoon. We slept in the cabin, but the wind was very high and exceedingly cold. The next morning we were *en route* at three o'clock, and ascended the Dôme du Goutte, and thence attempted a shorter route to the summit than the one hitherto taken; but the mist was so thick and the wind so violent we were obliged to desist, and we ultimately descended to the Grand Plateau. Mr. Coleman decided to remain here to make some sketches, having been twice previously on the summit of Mont Blanc, and the day was so unpropitious that there was no chance of taking any views, even if he made the ascent the third time. My guides and myself then ascended to the Corridor, notwithstanding the heavy mist, which rendered our way toilsome and difficult.

At the Mur de la Côte all the guides, with the exception of Cuidet, seemed inclined to give up the attempt. Cuidet, however, was firm and determined, and, turning to me, said, "Monsieur, nous reussirons. La victoire est à nous," and we were soon struggling up the steep wall of snow called the Mur de la Côte—Cuidet first, and myself next. The wind was so violent it was with difficulty we could hold on with our axes, as Cuidet cut step by step till we attained its summit. A bottle of vin St. George seemed to give them new life; the empty bottle was broken and the pieces used as landmarks, and at length the summit was reached. The cold was intense, but my respiration was good. We descended to the Grand Plateau as fast as the thick mist would allow us. We were there joined by Mr. Coleman, who had been up a portion of the ancient route, formerly used by De Saussure and other travellers, in order to reach the crevasse where the three guides of Dr. Hammel perished. Mr. Coleman went as far as an avalanche which had recently fallen across the route; though he placed himself in much peril by his anxiety to make himself acquainted with the peculiar conformation of this route, which once formed one of the great dangers of the ascent.

After some difficulties and an occasional use of our ladder we reached the Grand Mulets. François Elie Cuidet, one of my guides,

showed great skill and determination. From the Grand Mulets we traversed the magnificent Glacier des Bossons, which gave me ample opportunity to closely observe one of the most extraordinary features of Alpine scenery. We passed the Cascade des Pêlerins and reached the Hotel de Londres at Chamouni at six o'clock, when I was congratulated upon my successful ascent.



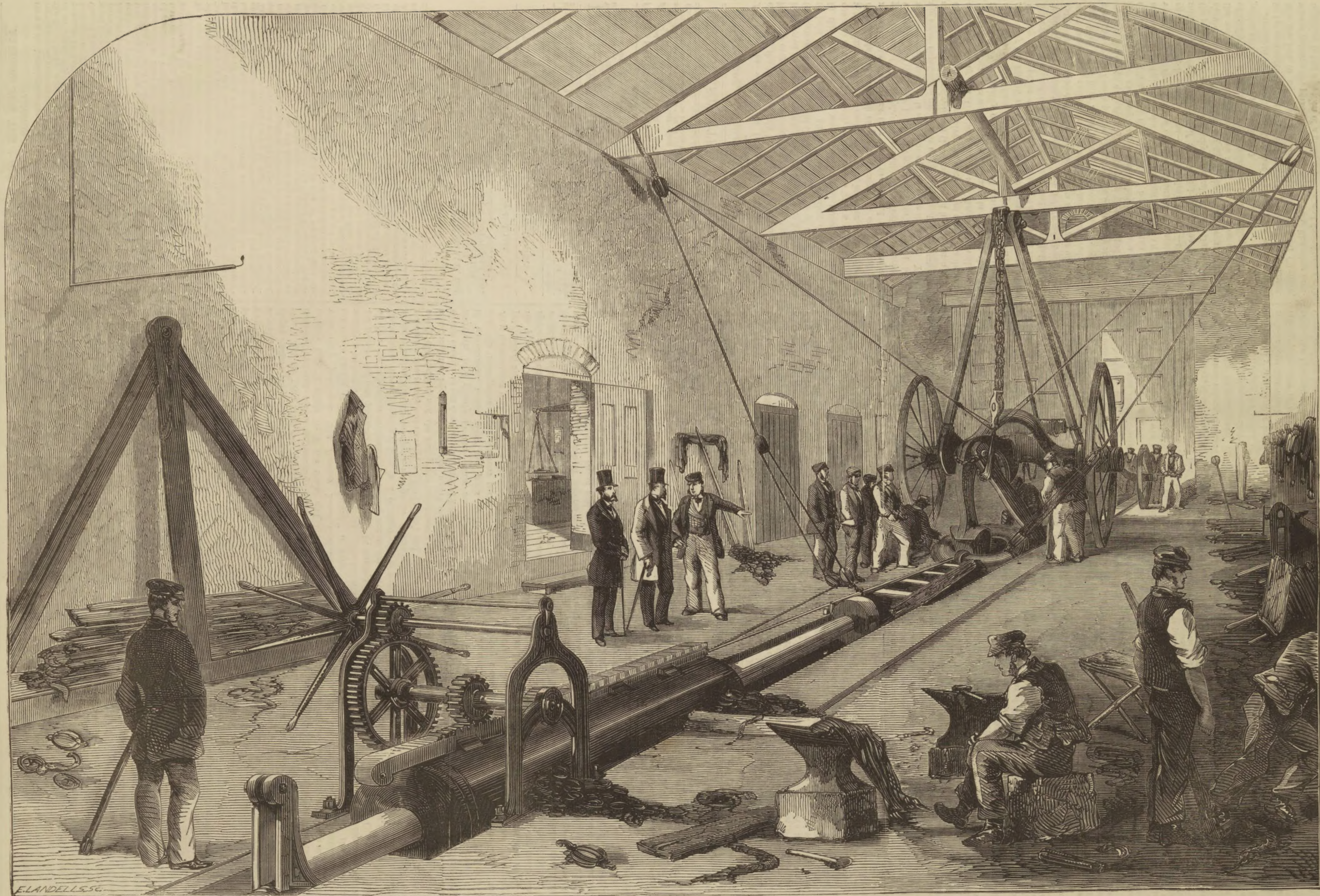
CABIN ON MONT BLANC.—SKETCHED FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE AIGUILLE DU GOUTE, MONT BLANC.

The first View is one taken on the spot by Mr. Coleman, and represents the ruins of a stone cabin constructed among the highest rocks of the Tête Rouge by two of our guides, Cuidet and Mollard, for the sum of 40 francs, in 1853, for Monsieur Guichard, who never returned to make any use of it. The view also shows the Aiguille du Goutte, with its steep arrêts and couloirs in the background. The centre arrêt is the one we had to climb.

The other Cabin was sketched by Mr. Coleman after we had reached the summit of the Aiguille du Goutte. This solitary cabin was constructed of boards by some guides and chamois-hunters on the edge of a precipice 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is now the highest habitation in Europe: the distant view at sunset of the Lake of Geneva, the Jura Mountains, with deep valleys and glaciers far below us, formed a scene singularly wild and impressive.

HUBERT SMITH.

Hôtel Mont Joli, St. Jervais, Savoie.



MODE OF ANCHOR TESTING AT HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ANCHORS FOR THE "GREAT EASTERN," ANCHOR-TESTING, &c.

OUR artist here depicts the mode of testing anchors. By Admiralty regulation all anchors and cables, before they are issued for service in the Royal Navy, must be submitted to certain proof-strains, by means of an ingeniously-contrived hydraulic apparatus, constructed for that purpose at her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, under the superintendence of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., C.E., the Admiralty chief engineer. One of Trotman's anchors is here undergoing this proving process, to meet the requirements of Mr. Brunel, before it is transferred to the bows of his leviathan steam-ship *Great Eastern*, and previous to the launch, now definitely fixed for the 5th proximo, under that eminent engineer's personal direction. The proof of an ordinary anchor five tons weight, the largest used in the navy, is 67 tons strain; but in this instance Trotman's anchor will be proved to 105 tons; and, in the estimation of those best qualified to give an opinion, it is fully capable of sustaining double, or even treble, that comparatively enormous test, so carefully have the dimensions been calculated both by the patentee and Mr. Brunel personally.

The anchor is about being fixed in position: the fluke is encircled by a ring, and the anchor-shackle will be attached to the lever, so that when the strain is applied there is a tearing asunder of the parts, or tendency to tear the flukes from the shank. Thus the genuineness both of material and workmanship is subjected to the severest trial the ingenuity of man could devise. The regulated strain is ascertained, in an adjoining office by means of scales attached to the lever, and acted upon similarly to the well-known principle of the steelyard. Ten anchors on Trotman's plan are to be supplied to the *Great Eastern*—viz., six from 6 to 7 tons, and four 5½ tons each. These will be carried, some at the bows, and a part astern, to be ready for any emergency. One weighing 6 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. was landed last week at Liverpool, en route from Saltney Anchor Works, and caused no little sensation at that port, although the magnificent ships of the Cunard Company, Peninsular and Oriental, Collins' Transatlantic line of packets, also the *Great Britain*, the *Royal Charter*, the *Great Republic*, and the majority of the largest and finest ships now afloat, have long since been supplied with these justly celebrated anchors; the inventor of which it appears was unanimously awarded the grand medal of the first class by the International Jury at Paris in 1855, whose report asserts it "to be the best anchor in the world;" and this affirms the correctness of our Government official report "of the trials of Anchors of all Nations" at Sheerness" (1852-53), under the auspices of a committee of naval officers and shipowners, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the instance of the shipowners, underwriters at Lloyd's and United Kingdom generally.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 20.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of the Alma, 1854.
MONDAY, 21.—St. Matthew. France declared a Republic, 1792.
TUESDAY, 22.—New Post-office opened, 1829. Charles V. died, 1553.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Belgian Revolution, 1830. Major Cartwright d., 1824.
THURSDAY, 24.—Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," died, 1680.
FRIDAY, 25.—Porson died, 1808.
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian. Marquis Wellesley died, 1842.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m 3 10	h m 3 27	h m 3 40	h m 3 56	h m 4 10	h m 4 25	h m 4 40
h m 10 3	h m 10 20	h m 10 33	h m 10 49	h m 11 03	h m 11 18	h m 11 33
h m 17 10	h m 17 27	h m 17 40	h m 17 56	h m 18 10	h m 18 25	h m 18 40
h m 24 10	h m 24 27	h m 24 40	h m 24 56	h m 25 10	h m 25 25	h m 25 40
h m 31 10	h m 31 27	h m 31 40	h m 31 56	h m 32 10	h m 32 25	h m 32 40

BEN RHYDDING.—Physician, Dr. MACLEOD, F.R.C.P.
The WINTER arrangements for carrying out successfully and comfortably the WATER-CURE begin at this Establishment on the 1st of NOVEMBER, and continue until the end of Spring.
The Winter Season is well suited for Patients undergoing the Water-Cure.
BEN RHYDDING, OTLEY, YORKSHIRE.

THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION
and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS in ENGLAND during Winter by the Compressed Air Bath and other Hygienic Means.
BEN RHYDDING as a residence, along with the treatment pursued there, are well adapted, during Winter, for the cure of Consumption and Chronic Bronchitis.
Application for Prospectuses to be made to Mr. Taylor, House Steward, Ben Rhydding, Otley, Yorkshire.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857.

At home as well as in India the spirit elicited from all classes of the British people by the great Mahomedan Mutiny has been everything that could be wished. The heart of the nation has proved itself to be sound, and friends and foes have seen reason to confess that we are still the foremost people of the world, able to hold our own against all oncomers, whether danger meet us in the shape of foreign war or of internal treason;—whether it come to us at our own door, or strike at us from a distance of half the circumference of the earth. We wish, however, that our foes and our friends had as much reason to admire the energy and judgment of our officials as they have to applaud the courage and patriotism of the people. Sir Colin Campbell has arrived in Calcutta, and the army has by his presence been increased by one man—a great man, it is true, but still no more than one. Yet, by the same expeditious route, five or ten thousand men might have arrived simultaneously, if the Government had had as much pluck as the people, and had resolved for once to set routine at defiance, and dispatch by the Overland Route an Army as well as a General. There was not a single difficulty in the way that was not raised by the apathy or obstinacy of the official mind. The soldiers could have been procured; the transports could have been got ready for Egypt, and, in fact, were ready; the consent of the Viceroy of Egypt for the march of the troops across the Isthmus of Suez was not denied, but freely accorded; and in the Red Sea the means of conveyance were at hand. The only consideration was expense; and, in so critical a juncture, when a day was of the utmost importance, and might have saved the many hundreds of innocent lives which have since been lost, it would not have been begrudged by the British people. Yet, in spite of warning and remonstrance, the troops were sent by the long sea voyage round the Cape. Reinforcements—and very welcome ones they are—have arrived in Calcutta from China and the Mauritius; but one man only had arrived from England at the date of the last mail. Of course, if victory crown the efforts of our noble-hearted Generals, and our equally noble-hearted troops—as doubtless it will—the official mind will congratulate itself that it did what was right; and the public will condone the apathy and carelessness. But if reverses should unfortunately befall our arms, simply for want of men, at the very moment when men are most needed, what account will officialism have to render to the outraged public feeling, and to the justice of history, for its stupidity?

Again, in India itself, we find that nothing goes wrong unless it be connected with the official machinery of the Government. We are loth to say a word in disparagement of Lord Canning, who is perhaps not personally to blame, and who, like other functionaries, is but a portion of a great machine, and forced to act with the minor wheels of an engine from which he cannot dissociate himself; but it is impossible not to record the feeling of surprise—to use no harsher term—with which the people of England regard his suppression of the liberty of the press in India. That he

should unceremoniously have abolished the freedom of the native press, which was abused for the purposes of sedition, rebellion, and murder, was to have been expected; but that he should at the same time have abolished the freedom of speech and writing enjoyed by his own countrymen in India, surpasses comprehension. The British press in India was an arm of power in support of his authority. There was not even the shadow of a shade of disloyalty about it. There was not a newspaper which was not filled with as wholesome an indignation against the mutineers as was felt in England itself. There was not a newspaper writer or conductor who was not as ready to fight with his sword as with his pen in support of the supremacy of his race and country throughout the entire peninsula, or who would have breathed a word that might have weakened the hands of the Government in a crisis so awful. Yet the Governor-General and his advisers, apparently for no better reason than because it was too troublesome for the official mind to draw a distinction between the native and the British press—between the disloyal and the loyal—between the Mahomedan or Hindoo and the Christian—with one stroke of the pen destroyed the liberty of their best friend, and muzzled the English press in India. Mutiny has at length burst out in Bombay as well as in Bengal; and the English in Bombay, in a state of alarm, look to the press to inform them of the real state of matters. But the press must not speak, for so Lord Canning has decreed, and the alarm is naturally excited to still greater heights than it would be if the truth, and the whole truth, were daily published. The *Bombay Times* thus temperately comments on the evil. "We have remarked," it says, "that mutiny is no longer confined to the Bengal army. The infection has reached our own presidency—our own troops. In consequence of the more scrupulous withholding of intelligence on the part of Government, the community is kept in a constant state of painful suspense and of liability to alarm and panic. There is no good reason for this scrupulous secrecy, as the Queen's and Company's troops, the civilians and the Europeans unconnected with Government, and the loyal portion of the native community, are really strong enough to put down any attempt at insurrection. It would, therefore, tend greatly to the peace and quiet of the timid if Government would allow the press to receive and publish the intelligence from different parts of the presidency." Any Government that was not a Government of red-tapists, or of pragmatical martinets, would, on such an emergency as this, treat the press as its friend, and not as its foe, and trust to its British spirit and patriotism for keeping up the heart and stirring up the enthusiasm of the people in support of Law and Order. The press in a righteous and a popular war is like the trumpeter or the standard-bearer in an army: it both inspires courage and keeps it up to the mark, not of mere duty, but of zeal and devotion. Such, however, does not seem to be the opinion of the counsellors of Lord Canning.

With the object of still further arousing the attention of the public to the important matter in dispute between Canada and the great monopolists of Fenchurch-street, we offer some additional remarks upon the Report of the Hudson's Bay Committee, which may throw a still clearer light upon the only question which can now seriously divide the Canadians and the people of this country, in the event of the latter supporting the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Committee of Inquiry, which included a director and several shareholders among its members, recommended that a part only of the territory claimed by the Canadians as of right belonging to them shall be made over to Canada, upon certain conditions. The first is, that Vancouver's Island (which the Company refuse to be burdened with, if compelled to colonise it) shall be formed into a separate colony. The second is, that, for the sake of the Indians (!) and for the preservation of the fur trade, the vast portion of territory held under the obsolete charter of Charles II. shall remain untouched, and that the largest portion (and the most valuable in minerals and fisheries) of the north-west territory, the license for which is about to expire, shall be added to it. Thus the Committee, as designed by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Ellice, and as foretold by every one who knew anything of the matter, has laboured to save the Company's charter from any legal test, and has endeavoured to soothe and defeat the agitation in Canada by an attempt to cajole the latter into a compromise the most favourable to the Company. In the words of the *Toronto Leader*, the organ of the Canadian Government, "The whole recommendations of the report are probably just such as the Company would themselves have made. It is the proposal of a fur-trading company to compound with civilisation; to hold what they can, and give up what they must." But if we may judge either by what the *Toronto Leader* says, or by the tone of the whole press and public of Canada, the proposed compromise will not be carried out. Yet, with a packed Committee, and the favour of the Colonial Office, the Company at one time looked forward to a compromise even of this nature as the worst result which could possibly happen, while they strove throughout the inquiry to avoid making any sacrifice whatever; in short, to retain inviolate their monopoly over the whole of the territory. This is clearly apparent by the evidence which they offered, and by the course pursued by their director and shareholders upon the Committee, where they sat as judges in their own cause. But the extravagant character of their evidence was so palpable, and was so completely exposed and refuted by other witnesses, that even a Committee so constituted (or so influenced by an interested and subservient majority) were compelled at the last moment, and for the interest of the Company, to disregard it. Thus, while Sir George Simpson, Mr. Ellice, and others, declared that neither the Red River district nor the Saskatchewan valley contained any quantity of land fit for settlement; that it consisted of only narrow strips of alluvial soil along the banks of the rivers, which were frequently overflowed; that further back there was nothing but swamp or rock—allegations which were evidently made with the object of retaining possession of every foot of land which it was possible to save—the Committee has recommended that, in consequence of these localities being capable of settlement, they be made over to Canada upon certain conditions of occupation, and upon equitable principles. Whether a money compensation is meant by the latter phrase is not clear; but, considering that the Company only retains possession of the districts embraced

in the offer, and of much more, by an act of usurpation and robbery—Canada, as the inheritor of France in that direction, being the party despoiled—we think that, with the restoration of the land to its rightful owners, restitution also should be made for the illegal gains which the Company have extracted from it during the many years which they have been in wrongful possession; that possession having been maintained by a system of misrepresentation as to the capabilities of the country which has no parallel in history. Though the claim of Canada, not only to the districts proposed to be placed under her rule by negotiation, but also to a far larger extent of territory, was brought before the Committee, that body has found it inconvenient for the Company to even allude to that claim. Apparently, however, as a matter of grace or of expediency, it offers the districts in question to Canada, because they are in soil and climate exactly the reverse of that which Sir George Simpson and Mr. Ellice affirmed them to be, and to that which the Company have long taken good care should be represented of them in every encyclopædia published in the English language. It is to be hoped that the attempt of the Company to take credit for moderation in their demands will avail them nothing in the negotiation which Mr. Labouchere is carrying on for them with Canada. A true description of the whole region under the sway of the Company would soon convince the people of England that there is no part of it which might not give profitable employment to British enterprise; and that even in the Far North, where the most valuable fur trade exists, the trade might be easily exceeded, if not superseded, by a systematic development of the mines and fisheries which have hitherto been lost to our commerce through the selfish policy of the Hudson's Bay Company. These mines and fisheries might be carried on as they are in Siberia in similar localities, and, as in that country, they might be so conducted as not to interfere with the fur trade. They might, moreover, become the means of giving suitable employment to and of civilising the tractable natives in their vicinity. Canada asks for justice, and no more. Let that justice continue to be denied her, and Mr. Labouchere and the British Government will incur a heavy responsibility.

Animated solely by mercenary motives, the Hudson's Bay Company made over the most valuable portions of the Oregon territory to the Americans: they protected Sitka from our own fleet, and carried on for Russia her trade upon the north-west coast during the recent war, as Prussia aided our enemy in the same way in Europe. But to whatever extent the people of this country may be willing to aid Canada in fighting the battle of Free-trade in a British territory nearly as large as the whole of civilised Europe, and containing as many natural resources, isolated efforts will be of little use. Why, then, should not the British people interested in the expansion and prosperity of Canada hold meetings, as they are being held in Canada, and combine their efforts and their means in an "Anti-Hudson's Bay Monopoly League"? The question is one of the very highest importance and, as we said last week, if the British people and Government do not settle it in favour of British interests, it will be settled by the people of the United States, in a way damaging alike to the power and the pride of Great Britain.

THE KINDERGARTEN OF JOHANNES RONGE.—Our description of the establishment in Kentish-town has called forth more than one long communication from correspondents, one of which is from Johannes Ronge himself, who makes two objections to our view of his system. 1st. He maintains that his system is suitable for the aristocratic classes, and not merely for the manufacturing districts; and, moreover, that it is "from a religious motive" that he does not "interfere with the creeds of the children, not from indifference." Now, here Mr. Ronge has misunderstood us. We have in no part of our article assumed that Mr. Ronge is indifferent to religion, or disputed his proposition that non-interference with creed is compatible with elevated conceptions of Christianity. We simply stated the fact (without approval or disapproval) that the great majority of the higher classes in this country, and of the clergy of the Church of England, do not countenance schemes of education for the very young that are not associated with the teaching of the doctrines of the Church of England. As regards the Church of Rome everybody knows the opposition Mr. Johannes Ronge or his system would meet with in Ireland if the attempt were made. As regards the Dissenting communities of the large manufacturing towns it is quite different; we are sure not only that his system would have a fair trial, but much support. But nobody accuses the Dissenters of indifference to religion because there is more secular education among them than among the adherents of the Churches of Rome and England. 2nd. Mr. Ronge also objects to our statement that "German Catholicism has taken no root in England, and is extinct in Germany." German Catholicism in 1848 promised to assume large proportions; but after the reaction it was violently suppressed, particularly in Austria and Bavaria, the strongholds of Catholicism in Germany. "Extinct" is a relative term, meaning that its tenets are held by no considerable body of the forty odd millions of Germans, and that we no longer see in the German press signs of its occupying the thoughts of the German people, as it did some years ago. That scattered communities exist here and there we are fully aware; and that Mr. Ronge should be sanguine as to a movement which he originated we find very natural; yet all the Germans we have ever met with in Germany were either Protestants, Catholics, Jews, or Rationalists. If German Catholicism is not extinct it certainly smoulders in a state invisible to the naked eye. Compared with these four divisions of Germans, we rather think that we are within the usual latitude given to broad historical statements in pronouncing German Catholicism as extinct for the present at least.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—In the late Session of Parliament two Acts were passed for the reformation of juvenile offenders. One statute (20th and 21st Victoria, c. 48) was to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children, and for the extension of industrial schools. The other Act was to promote the establishment and extension of reformatory schools in England. By the former Act the Committee of Privy Council on Education may certify any industrial school; and children taken into custody for vagrancy may be sent to the school while inquiries are made. The parents may be made responsible to contribute to the support of their children while in the schools. No child is to be detained after fifteen years of age. Under the second Act reformatory schools may be established, and justices may grant money in aid of such establishments. Parents are liable to contribute; and, after one-half of the period of detention has expired, a juvenile offender can have a license to reside with a person who is willing to take him, the object being to facilitate his liberation for good conduct. Both Acts are in operation, and only extend to England.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—During last week the visitors were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2997; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5863; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 367; one students' evening, Wednesday, 102; total, 9329.

A NEW CLAIMANT TO THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES has been found in the person of a railway porter, named Thomas Evans, employed by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company at Worcester station.

The Queen has approved of Mr. A. A. Vieira to be Consul in British Guiana, for the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort continue to enjoy the charms of their Highland home. On no former occasion has the season been so uninterceptedly fine; and her Majesty and the Royal family have taken advantage of this circumstance to extend their excursions into districts not previously visited.

On Friday se'night the Queen and the Princess Royal drove to Invercauld, and honoured Mrs. Farquharson with a visit. The Prince Consort, attended by the gentlemen of the Court, went out deer-stalking in the woods of Aberdeide.

On Saturday the Earl of Clarendon took leave of her Majesty on his departure from Balmoral. Earl Granville arrived in the evening, and remains as the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal attended Divine service at Crathie Church. The service was performed by the Rev. A. Anderson.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Churchill and Earl Granville, drove to Corriemulzie, and honoured the Countess of Fife with a visit. Her Majesty then continued her drive to the Lynn of Dee, over the Queen's Bridge, and through the Forest of Mar. The Princess Royal and Princess Alice drove to the Burn of the Vat, returning by Birkhall and the Lynn of Muick. The Prince Consort went deer-stalking on Lochmager. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lord and Lady James Murray, and Lady Augusta Bruce were included in the Royal dinner party.

The Court will return to the south on the 15th proximo, and her Majesty will honour Earl Fitzwilliam with a visit at Wentworth House en route to London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, General Sir W. Codrington, Colonel Ponsonby, Mr. Gibbs, and Dr. Armstrong, arrived at Chamouni, on the 6th inst., from Martigny, by the Tête Noire. It is the Prince's intention to pass a few days in the valley, which is crowded with visitors. On the 7th inst. the Royal party, accompanied by Mr. Albert Smith, who is now at Chamouni (and had the honour of acting as guide on the occasion), visited the Cascade du Dard, and afterwards traversed the Glacier du Boissons, returning by the other side.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny left the residence of the Embassy on Thursday for Paris, en congé for a short period.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have left the St. George's Hotel for Mulgrave Castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have been entertaining the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, the Bishop of Chester, Colonel and Lady Rosa Greville, General the Hon. John Finch and Mrs. Finch and Miss Ellis, at Combermere Abbey.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave Cambridge House in a few days, for their seat, Broadlands, Hants.

The Earl of Wilton arrived on Monday, at Heaton Hall, near Manchester, where the Countess and family are staying, from a cruise in his Lordship's yacht. At the close of the month the noble Earl and Countess will be honoured with a visit by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

THE THEATRES, &c.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday this theatre reopened for the regular winter season, under the management of Mr. Phelps. The tragedy of "Hamlet" was chosen for the occasion, and was produced with the scenic illustrations and accessories usual at this establishment. Mr. Phelps, as the Danish Prince, has lost nothing of his vigour, and is still distinguished by the general elegance of his conception and his careful delivery of the text. Miss Jenny Marston enacted *Ophelia*, and we were much pleased, indeed, with her early scenes: they were accurate in their elocution, and graceful in their demeanour. The tragedy was well supported throughout, and was much applauded by a numerous and respectable audience. On Tuesday "The Hunchback" was acted, for the purpose, apparently, of introducing to notice Mrs. Charles Young, of Australian reputation, in the character of *Julia*. This part is well calculated to test the qualifications of an actress, particularly in regard to the physical powers. In these Mrs. Young is deficient; but she abounds in pathetic expression, and acts naturally. Miss Fitzpatrick has been re-engaged, and supported *Helen* with her usual grace and liveliness. The reopening of the Wells under its regular management is always a matter of theatrical importance, from the success with which the legitimate representations have now for so many years been attended. Shakespeare, Knowles, Bulwer Lytton, and other five-act dramatists, here, for several months, continue to charm numerous audiences; and, when these are withdrawn, it is difficult to maintain any living interest in the performances. The case is at other theatres reversed. Of the Elizabethan drama in particular we have a larger repertoire at this theatre than at any other. From the patronage already experienced there is reason to hope for the prosperity of the entire season.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Fitzball's nautical drama of "The Pilot" was revived on Monday; and considerable care has been taken in getting up the piece, which is probably intended to retain its place for a period. The motive for this revival is Mr. T. P. Cooke's former popularity in the part of *Long Tom Coffin*; to which, in his younger days, he brought vigour, intelligence, and peculiar aptitude. These, to an extraordinary extent, still belong to the veteran actor; and his performance, for its life and energy, continues to excite the wonder and admiration of the audience. The house was respectfully attended. The manner in which Mr. T. P. Cooke has been received on these reappearances must not only be very gratifying to him and his admirers, but is singularly in favour of the enduring qualities of his genius. It is not mere talent that wears so well, and stands the brunt of time; it is no acquired art that defies the influence of the seasons; but it is that life of the mind which flourishes even amidst the decay of nature, and manifests itself as a spiritual presence in spite of "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." We must perceive even in this an index of its immortal vigour, illustrated not in the ruin of inanimate creation, but in the living temple of a human body, where the vigour of intellect lends activity to the limbs from which age has taken somewhat of energy, but the want of which is now supplied from a higher source. We may now learn the secret of Mr. Cooke's former popularity. It was the result of a moral force which has not yet expired, but which, with an impaired instrumentality, can make itself even yet apparent. Other performers have resumed the stage in the evening of their days, but the spectacle has rather excited compassion than the sympathy with which pleasure and approbation have associated. Mr. Cooke is an exception to this rule. He delights us as much as ever, and commands our commendation with as strong an authority as when youth and ambition inspired his early efforts. In the characters which he portrays there is also, to a British mind, a never-failing interest. We are islanders, and the sailor, as portrayed by this veteran actor, is an ideal still dear to British hearts.

ASTLEY'S.—The Indian spectacle of "El Hyder," with its equestrian accessories, at this theatre, continues to be witnessed by crowded audiences, the historic interest of the piece being the evident attraction. The novelties of the Circle, and the favourite melodrama of other days, "Tekeli," make up an excellent bill of fare.

DELHI.—A panoramic view of this doomed city is now exhibiting at the Auction Mart, Bank of England. It is an excellent panoramic view, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall, which cannot fail to be highly interesting in the present state of the public mind. Nor is it a little instructive, accompanied as it is by a lecture every half hour, delivered by Mr. Gregory, who gives an excellent graphic account of the Indian rebellion, in which he describes the fortified position of the mutineers on the 8th of June, and the manner in which it was carried by General Barnard and the British force. The attack and capture of the Serai, or Old Badgah, by Major Tombs and the 60th Rifles, as also the defeat of the rebels at the Subseemundee, were adequately and lucidly noticed. Mr. Gregory gave his reasons likewise for not believing in the speedy fall of the city, and seemed to think that caution should be used before accomplishing the capture. His lecture contained many judicious observations, and in several respects, moreover, was exceedingly suggestive.

We regret to state that as Madame Grisi was on the point of starting from the Euston station the other day to fulfil one of her provincial engagements, she received a telegraphic despatch from Milan announcing the death of her aged mother.

MUSIC IN THE PROVINCES.—Mr. Beale's troupe of Italian artistes, including Madame Grisi, Madame Alboni, and Madame Gassier, Signor Mario, and Mr. J. L. Hutton, have been delighting the ears of the provincial lovers of music by their combined exertions in a series of concerts. Next week the same company will commence a succession of operatic performances at the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday next, the 21st September, being St. Matthew's-day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Thomas Johnson Potter, M.A., late scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where four orations on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by the four senior scholars, according to annual custom—in Latin, by Smith Wild Churchill; in English, by William Wake Smart; in Greek, by Matthew Mortimer Finch; and in French, by St. Arnaud Wilton. Three translations will then follow—that into Greek fables, from "Richard II.," by Theophilus Mitchell; into Latin *Alcaics*, from Longfellow's "Burial of the Minisink," by Francis Alfred Hanbury; into Latin Elegiacs, from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," by Alfred Tucker. After which two poems will be recited—one in Latin Hexameters, on "Funis Electricus," being the "Richards Prize" poem, not yet adjudged; and the other an English poem on "Memory," by Smith Wild Churchill.

ACCIDENT AT BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.—On Monday morning William Smith, a labourer, was working at a lever, when some of the tackle connected with the machinery erected on the bridge gave way, by which he was precipitated into the well beneath. Both his legs were fractured, and he received some severe contusions on the head.

THE NEW LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN GOODS STATION.—This new and extensive structure at the Camden station, intended to supply the place of that lately destroyed by fire, is rapidly progressing. The building occupies the same site, but extends over a much larger area, occupying 59,000 square feet. It will be vaulted throughout, and rendered as far as possible fireproof. The stables, to accommodate 270 horses, will be built apart from the goods warehouses, together with the smiths' shops and machinery-rooms, and will communicate, by means of a tunnel under the Gloucester-road, with the goods station.

THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The committee have terminated their labours in connection with the Great Handel Festival of 1857. The accounts of the festival have been made up; and it is satisfactory to learn that, financially, the success has been more than equal to the anticipations formed; the net profit being £2000, besides a considerable amount of property, such as the orchestra at the Crystal Palace, music, &c., available for future occasions. Taking this latter into account, this is by far the largest amount ever realised by a musical festival. The division of the surplus is £1000 to the Sacred Harmonic Society, and £5000 to the Crystal Palace Company, the remaining £2000 being invested jointly as a guarantee fund for the Handel Centenary Festival in 1859. The entire receipts amounted to the large sum of £23,360; of this upwards of £11,000 was received for the performance of that stupendous work of genius, "Israel in Egypt." The general interest excited by the festival was evidenced by the fact that upwards of three hundred country and foreign newspapers specially sent representatives to report the performances; and in many instances critiques were dispatched daily by electric telegraph at the close of the oratorios from the Crystal Palace to distant parts of the country.—The Sacred Harmonic Society, whose rehearsals recommenced for the season, in the large hall, on Friday, 2nd October, it is understood purpose devoting a portion of their funds to affording opportunities for the enjoyment of regular choral practice by the large body of amateur chorists selected for the festival.

CASE OF STABBING.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, Ann Page, who has been several times in custody for uttering counterfeit coin and for other offences, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding Henry Johnson, on the evening of Saturday last, at Baldwin's-gardens. A witness stated that the prisoner went up behind the prosecutor and stabbed him behind four times, saying, "I have served him the same as they do the Norfolk bullocks." The magistrate fined her £5, or two months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The money not being paid, the prisoner was locked up.

THE CALCULATING PHENOMENON.—On Friday evening (last week) an interesting meeting was held at Crosby Hall, under the auspices of the Evening Classes Committee, for the purpose of affording to the Swiss calculator, Jacques Winckler, an opportunity to display his wonderful talents. His power of memory was shown by his repeating, without error, 100 figures, which had been read to him five hours before; and naming, without any hesitation, the exact position of every figure. After answering numerous arithmetical questions with astonishing ease and rapidity, he proceeded, at the invitation of the audience, by pure mental calculation, to solve the most difficult problems in the higher branches of mathematics in such a manner as to show that to natural talent had been added the most deep and assiduous study. To give but one example—it took him but three minutes to extract the square root of 42,420,747,482,776,576, in the midst of the operation pausing to go through an addition sum as a relief from the tediousness of the previous operation.

ACCIDENT FROM THE BURSTING OF A SODA-WATER BOTTLE.—On Saturday last, as a young woman was dusting some soda-water bottles at the Angel and Sun, Strand, one of them burst, and several large pieces of glass buried themselves in her throat, injuring the larynx.

THE CREDITORS OF THE SURREY GARDENS COMPANY held a meeting on Tuesday, at which a feeling in favour of the amicable adjustment of existing differences appeared to prevail. The meeting, however, adjourned without arriving at any practical result.

AT THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Saturday last, a meeting for proof of debts "in re Mr. John Townsend," the M.P. for Greenwich, was held. The debts are about £5000; the assets £1000. A subscription among his constituents to supersede the bankruptcy is talked of.

LORD SUSSEX LENOX applied to the Insolvent Court on Friday (yesterday week) to be discharged. On the schedule the debts are £1396, and the insolvent's position is partly attributed to his connection with railway companies. He has an allowance of £137 a year from his brother, the Duke of Richmond. The Commissioner ordered the discharge.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 813 boys and 762 girls—in all 1575 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1443. The deaths registered in London last week were 1023; during seven previous weeks they rose in three instances above 1200, and the lowest weekly number was 1084.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—After the bankruptcy of Messrs. Mare and Co., the extensive iron ship builders at Blackwall, a great number of the marine store dealers' shops in that neighbourhood were closed. The property stolen from the works was estimated at some thousands of pounds per annum.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Lagire, an artist, of Victoria-road, Kensington, committed suicide by blowing out his brains. In the morning the deceased had visited his medical adviser, and complained of something being wrong in his head. He was between sixty and seventy years of age.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We have just been informed (says the *Canadian News*) that unforeseen circumstances have arisen which will probably postpone the launch of this ship from the 5th to about the 16th of October. The tide on this latter day, though not so high as on the 5th, will nevertheless be sufficient to float her, with three or four feet of water to spare.

OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.—The number of passengers conveyed by the London General Omnibus Company within the year from the present date has averaged thirty-seven millions and a half, or at the rate of nearly three-quarters of a million weekly. The number of passengers "corresponding" at one office alone (the Cheap-side) averages 1600 daily.

FIRE ON THE RIVER THAMES.—A fire was discovered on Wednesday morning in a vessel on the River Thames, laden with spirits. The lower steam float followed the vessel, and finally extinguished the flames; but not before a vast quantity of the spirits was destroyed, and serious injury done to the craft.

A FIRE, attended with the destruction of considerable property, took place in the City during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. It originated in the premises of Messrs. Yeats, Acoc, and Copeman, provision-merchants, No. 7, Old Fish-street.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Wednesday, the trial of the driver, stoker, and signal-man, whose negligence was said to have occasioned the deplorable railway accident, near Lewisham, in June last, took place, and resulted in an immediate verdict of "Not Guilty." The evidence, as far as it was supposed to implicate the prisoners, completely broke down. The jury expressed "great dissatisfaction at the extremely defective state of the signals and the bad time kept on the North Kent Railway."—On the same day Thomas Gorman, twenty-three, was indicted for feloniously wounding Southern Bevington, a warder in the Millbank Prison, with intent to murder him. The prisoner was found guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for the remainder of his life.—On Thursday James Preston, 64, labourer, charged with the wilful murder of John Hodges, in the infirmary of Horsenonger-lane Gaol, was acquitted on the ground of insanity: he will, therefore, be confined during her Majesty's pleasure. On the same day Cornelius Denny, 26, a smith, was charged with the wilful murder of Gallo Benzonelli. The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—On Wednesday morning Mrs. Bridgett left home with some of her family and friends for a day's pleasure. On proceeding down Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, she fell upon the pavement, and, after a few convulsive struggles, died.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

If we may rely on rumours that reach us, the principal publications now in course of preparation for the dull month of November and the close of the year relate entirely to India. The three Presidencies will engross the whole of our reading time. India as it was, India as it is, and India as it must be, will take the place of three-volume novels. Mr. Murray announces, however, a book or memoir upon a different subject—which is certain to excite very considerable interest: a memoir of the late Czar, published by "especial Imperial command," containing an account, drawn up by Nicholas himself, of the remarkable events which attended his accession to the throne. The memoir is to be published simultaneously in English, French, German, and Russian.

Mr. Albert Smith has been half-crowning Mont Blanc with the heir to the English crown doing the real out of Piccadilly and on the spot. The Prince was greatly pleased with Mr. Smith's hand-book peripatetic vivacity, and is said to have recovered some of the English which he lost, or was on the point of losing, from talking too frequently with Codrington of the Crimea.

The Court is laughing at a little bit of evidence given by Sir Edwin Landseer in answer to a question from Professor Faraday. The Professor was observing that picture-cleaners should be avoided as much as possible. Sir Edwin is of the Professor's way of thinking, nods assent, and adds, "In support of what I have said I would refer to the pictures at Buckingham Palace, which, I think, has as dirty an atmosphere as any in London. The common cry at the Palace is that the Ladies in Waiting are always washing their hands. They never can keep anything clean there for half an hour. The consequence is they put veils over all the things that are precious—their faces, of course, included. But why, Sir Edwin, is Buckingham Palace so very dirty?"

The following letter of remonstrance—shall we call it?—tells its own story:—

THE LATE MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD.

I feel it due to the memory of my father that the readers of this journal, at any rate, should not misunderstand the position in which he left his family. Fifty rumours, one and all erroneous, have been circulated on this private subject—become a public one, by the false light such rumours have cast upon my father's character. My father left property sworn to by Doctors' Commons at £1500. In addition to this sum, my mother held a policy in her own right on my father's life, value £1000; other items raise the total sum to £3000. The copyrights of my father's plays realise an average income of £100. More, the position of the members of my father's family would have enabled them, had there been any need for their exertions, to supply any deficiency the above property could not cover. It is due to the memory of my father that the public should know that he left a sufficiency for my mother and sister; and that the love of his own kindred, in any case, would have ensured this sufficiency.

In explanation of the "Remembrance" performances I, as representative of my father's family, should state that I declined emphatically to receive anything that should wear the appearance of a charity—such charity being needless. The "Remembrance" performances, I was distinctly assured, would be in honour of my father's memory, and be offered as an addition to his estate. If the public have gathered any idea from the conduct of these performances that they were efforts of charity, I have only to assure them, on the part of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's family, that the illustrious dead had husbanded enough against the need thereof—ever after the loss of thousands, for which, in the chivalry of friendship, he became security.

I thank the earnest friends who have conducted these performances for their zeal and kind intentions; but I decline to permit the English public to remain impressed with the idea that there was need to pass the hat round—however gracefully—in the name of Douglas Jerrold: a name that shall not want my exertion, at least, to preserve its independence.

BLANCHARD JERROLD.

There is a manly air about this letter; but it is a letter—so we hear remarked on all hands, and in the remark we entirely agree—that, if written at all, ought to have been written before the money was collected—and not after.

Lord Macaulay takes his baronage from his native place, Rothley, in Leicestershire. The great historian is now Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the county of Leicester. As he is a bachelor, and not, it is said, matrimonially inclined, the Peerage will die with him. His Lordship (how strange it sounds!) will figure to advantage in the next edition of Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors."

Our great manufacturers will have "Linnells;" and, as "Linnells" are comparatively scarce, "Linnells" are—if we may believe the police news of the week—manufactured for manufacturers. Taste is not hereditary—taste is not purchasable. So long, however, as people will listen to the whisper of the demon—

Some demon whispered Timon, have a taste—

and will insist on having great names at bargain prices, so long will men be found to manufacture pictures for wealthy manufacturers. The English painter who has suffered most from manufacturers is George Morland.

As another of Lord Campbell's volumes is lying provokingly before us, let us look into this revised edition of, we are told, a standard work. The life before us is Lord Chancellor Cowper's Life, and what does Lord Campbell tell us?

Lord Cowper's house was latterly in Great George-street, Westminster, and then the most fashionable residence for the high nobility, since appropriated to railway committee-rooms. Having had many Chancellors living in the city of London and borough of Southwark, I shall soon transfer them to Grosvenor-square.

Now listen, my Lord Campbell. Lord Chancellor Cowper died in 1793—some sixteen years at least before Westminster-bridge was commenced. Ask Lord Lyndhurst where Lord Chancellor Cowper lived; and the noble and learned Lord will at once reply, "Over against me, in Great George-street, Hanover-square."

The Art-Treasures Exhibition closes on Thursday, the 15th of October next—a fortnight earlier than was first intended.

FERRY LIMITS.—A correspondent will feel obliged if any of our legal or antiquarian readers could throw any light on the question of "ferry limits," particularly as to those on the River Thames about the metropolis: how far the monopoly or privileges extend on each side, right and left of the ferry line?

A MARRIAGE ON HORSEBACK.—A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by the clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the party, when the maiden called out to her clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual; and just as the bride's father clutched her bride-rein the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER NIGER.—The advices by the African mail-steamers *Gambia* state that the exploring expedition to the River Niger and its tributaries, in charge of Dr. Backie, R.N., left the Brass River for the Niger on the 10th of July, all well. The expedition is composed of fifty Kroomen, twenty-five natives of the countries bordering on the Niger and Chad, and fourteen Europeans, including Dr. Backie, Lieut. Glover, Mr. May, and Dr. Davis (of the Royal Navy), a naturalist and a botanist from Kew Gardens, with Captain Grant and engineers in the employ of the contractor, Mr. Macgregor Laird. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Laird to form trading posts on the banks of the river at the most eligible situations for the collection of cotton, butter, and other productions of the interior, provided the climate offers no insuperable obstacles. As by his contract with the Admiralty he is bound to convey deck passengers of the Negro race who can read and write English from Fernando Po to all parts below the Niger and Chad, it is hoped that a new element of civilisation will be introduced into the interior by the return of liberated Africans to their native country in considerable numbers.

An official despatch has been received from her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, throwing some doubt on the reported death of Dr. Vogel. Respecting the death of the gallant Maguire no doubt appears, unfortunately, to be entertained.



COOLIES AT HONG-KONG, IN WET WEATHER.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

MANILLA, July 4, 1857.

THERE has been a little "fighty pigeon" up the river, resulting in the destruction of sundry junks and "braves," and not a few of the British killed and wounded. Of course nothing serious can be done till the troops arrive; and, owing to the Indian affair, I suppose it will be some time before they reach here. We require an immense force to do anything; and unless all the troops that were to come, and even more, be added, it will be useless to begin.

The Expedition up the river took place on the 25th of May, under Commodore Elliot, against some 'unks in Escape Creek, and was

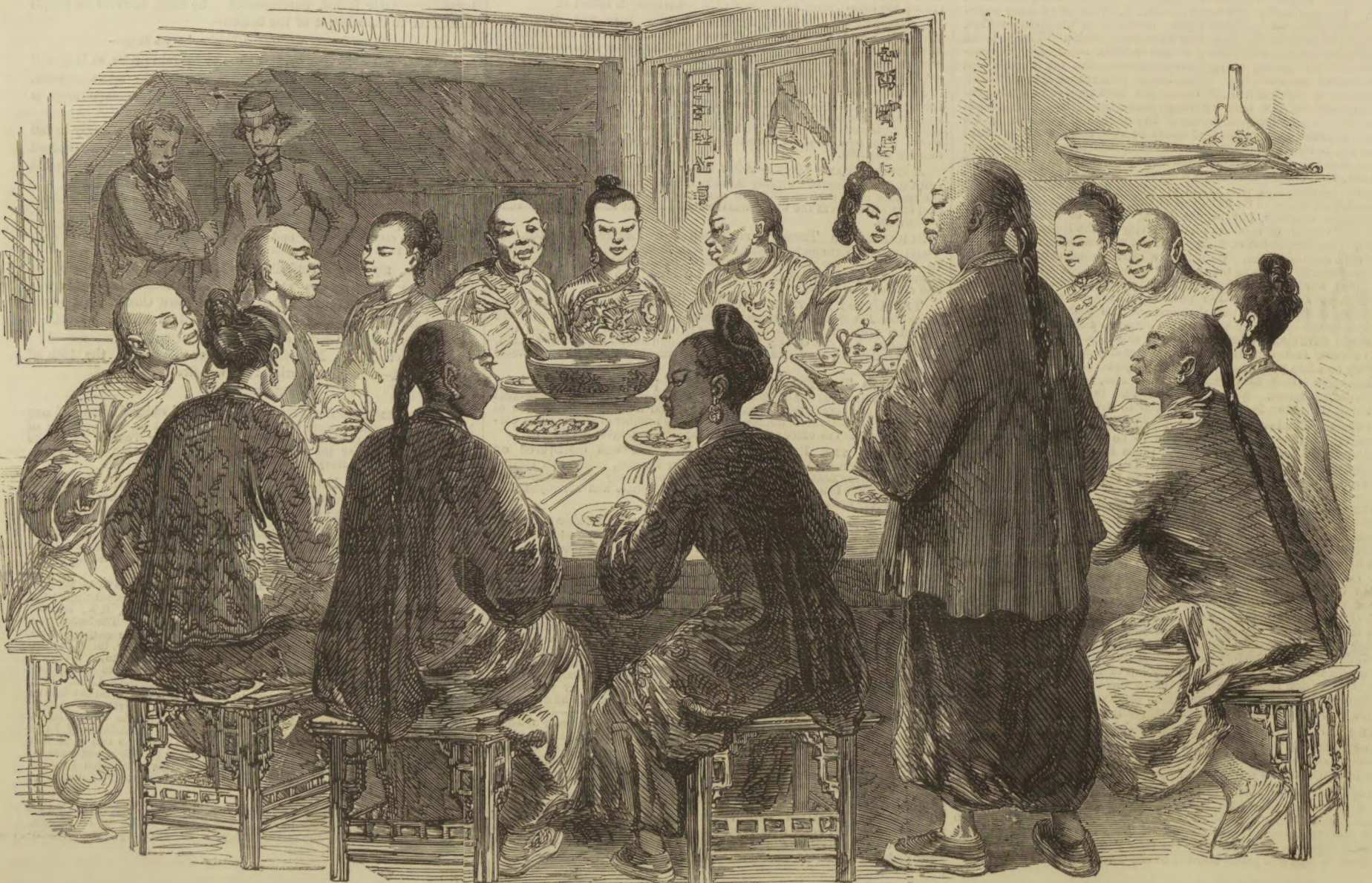
followed by another attack on the 27th against mat-boats in Saw-see. The affair was successful, though the English had thirty-one wounded. The Fatsham expedition, being more serious, was commanded by the Admiral himself. This, of course, you have already received the news of.

The rainy season in the tropics beats any bad weather I ever saw in Europe; and the quantity of rain that falls is incredible, lasting for days together, accompanied occasionally by thunder and lightning. In Hong-Kong it is awful. You cannot do anything out of doors, and in-doors there is not much amusement; besides, the place is most unhealthy. I send you a Sketch of some coolies in their wet-weather costume, composed entirely of leaves. They look very odd in this attire, but it keeps out the rain admirably, and their

huge bamboo hats act as umbrellas. The other Sketch is the favourite amusement of "John Chinaman." After he has listened for some hours to the most extraordinary apology for music, and has smoked a number of pipes, he and his ladies adjourn to the supper-table, where the smoking viands and steaming tea tickle his olfactory nerves most delightfully, when away go the chop-sticks for the fleshy substances and the rice, and the little spoon is busy with the soup. These convivial meetings take place very often; in fact, they are the *petit soupers* of the Celestials.

A TRIP TO MANILLA.

I was kindly offered a free passage to Manilla, which is only three days' sail from Hong-Kong; and, being a most healthy and lovely island, and, beginning to feel the effects of the unhealthy climate of



CHOW-CHOW (CHINESE SUPPER) AT HONG-KONG.



MANILLA WOMAN: WALKING DRESS.

native elegance, for they are occasionally observed to spit, and smoke cigars, and chew the betel-nut. I saw a real Manilla group—some Indian girls at a shop. They wear extraordinarily large bamboo hats. These hats are much worn by the women in the country; they keep off the sun and rain effectually. An old Indian with a cock was Manilla all over. You continually see persons carrying about their birds, as their chief amusement is cock-fighting. They (the Indians) are as lazy as the Celestials are industrious. I don't know what would become of the colony were it not for our friend John Chinaman, the Spaniards working little, and the natives never, if they can help it; all the shops, with few exceptions, are kept by Chinamen; the agriculture is done by Chinamen; the Chinamen are the merchants (of course there are English and American merchants); in fact, where money is to be made in the East, you'll find the Celestials ever busy like ants toiling, and indulging in no amusements. These Indians are splendid musicians: the military bands here are the finest I ever heard, and are all natives; serenades and music on fine nights you hear everywhere; while sober John, long after business hours, will be working in his shop till late at night, behind his cocoanut oil-lamp, and then, perhaps, will take a short walk, to enable him to begin afresh to-morrow; John, likewise, is ever good tempered, has always a joke for pretty Indian girls, speaks Spanish fluently, and smokes Manilla cigars with grace. There is another custom here: at the Ave Maria in the evening the church bells strike, when every person in Manilla takes off his hat, stops, and prays, never mind what he may be doing at the moment the bells strike. I'll be bound to say, a fellow in the act of stealing would stop to say his prayers, and then go on with his theft. The English and American merchants here live together like brothers, clerks and all—no dissensions, but really good fellows, wearing their beards and moustaches, and smoking in the office. There is only one religion in this island; consequently, there are not a number of antagonistic churches as at Hong-Kong.

This is a glorious place. At any house you walk into you are welcomed heartily, but especially by the Indians, who consider it a great honour to have a white man visit them: they immediately bring you cigars and betel-nut. The Abaner is the favourite dance here, by the mestigas, or half-caste, who dress much like Indians, but do not wear the tapis. The ball costume here is a white jacket and trousers. The Lancers here are creating quite a *furor*. Nothing goes down but "Los Lanceros;" and the strange effect it has to hear that old music at the furthest extremity of the Old World! Dollars and fire-water, cant and gain, have banished the simplicity of the Indians, whose first thought is money; whether it be in the deserts of Egypt, the cocoanut groves of Ceylon—the amphibious Chinaman, or the indolent Indian—always the same cry, money.

We have returned from our trip into the interior with renewed health and vigour. In the first place, Mr. Jardine, a merchant of note in the East, got his lorch filled with the necessary ingredients for our sustenance during our journey among the Indians; sundry light and refreshing fluids for the washing down of the comestibles; entire boxes of the weed of Manilla, of all shapes and sizes, from the gigantic "imperial" to the more unpretending "No. 4;" tea and rice unlimited; fowling-pieces and revolvers for (tulesanes) robbers and winged fowl; petates (mats) and almshadas (pillows) for the worshipping of Morpheus; boys in shirts for attending to our wants. Our costumes were simple in the extreme. We started on the lake for Los Banos, where, having arrived, we walked into a house, had our mats brought in the coolest manner imaginable into another man's house, and, lighting our cigars, composed ourselves for a siesta.

Stretched at full length on our mats on the floor during the heat of the day, some snoozed, some read, when the master of the house came in, gave us a hearty welcome, and insisted on getting us something to eat. Told him we had our victuals with us; he would not hear of it, but brought in some beer, and finally made us dance with



MANILLA GIRL: INDOOR DRESS.

him: had a jovial dinner. We arranged for horses to take us to Santa Cruz, which we were told was only two hours' ride; the sun was setting when we went to an island near Los Banos for some shooting. We took two bancas (canoes), and went to a lovely island, with tea growing wild, and all kinds of splendid trees and rare plants. It was moonlight. We found our horses with strange saddles, big peak in front and high behind, ropes for reins. The ponies are entirely ignorant of currycombs or shoes, but most picturesque. We had with us a Spanish officer and a native soldier in a salacott (a large bamboo hat covered with horsehair), and after various placing and replacing of saddles, sundry Spanish oaths and Indian exclamations, we at length got upon our steeds and started. The road was delightful, the vegetation magnificent, splendid groves of plantains varied with cocoanut-palm, and bamboo hedges, all glittering in the lovely moonlight. Every now and then we passed some native village, the houses built of nipa (the leaf the Chinamen make their wet-weather coats of), and always supported on poles. Then we came upon a guardhouse with a kind of nipa porch



MANILLA: A BANCA PARTY.

across the road, and bell attached, which is tolled every now and then to show the inmates are awake. We rode on till we came to a village, where we halted to refresh; but, instead of two hours, we were all night in the saddle; everybody we met telling us Santa Cruz was quite close. It came on to rain; but no Santa Cruz. At length, having ridden from nine in the evening till four a.m., we arrived at our village; found our way up to the officer's house, threw ourselves on our mats, and slept till six. Morning gloomy. Got chocolate; bathed; had tiffin; and, having got horses, proceeded to Majajhay.

This time my horse had a cord round his nose to guide him by instead of a bit, and wooden stirrups; and I assure you we looked most picturesque. I was mighty loth to leave Santa Cruz: it is a glorious and thorough Indian village. However, off we rode, our boys in front, with our mats rolled up on the ponies, and our food in panniers; and two Indians sucking sugar-cane in front, one carrying a teapot, for we drink tea all day long. The road got more and more beautiful, and more hilly; the wood of cocoanuts thicker; but, night coming on, the lightning flashed in all directions, and it was so pitch dark that we could not see some extraordinary birds which made wonderful noises in the trees; and the road seemed never to end. It began to rain, too. However, we at length saw a light on a hill miles away, and made for it. The fireflies were gadding about in all directions; some trees were literally covered with them. I never saw anything so lovely: the darkness of the night made them intensely bright. The moon rose, and it got quite light as we arrived opposite Majajhay. But what a road to go down! Stones of all shapes and sizes; and the steepness of the descent forced us to dismount. We were in a deep mountain gorge; a mountain torrent rushed by the side of the road. It was lovely. At the foot of the gorge we crossed the torrent, and my horse was nearly over. However, I kept my seat, and walked up a road almost perpendicular, strewn with blocks of stone. We arrived at the summit, and went into the village, straight to the Governor's house; found out where we could sleep, and rode to the Gobernador-cillo's. He was a real Indian, and made us welcome. We laid our mats on the floor, got supper and cigars, and turned in. The night up in these mountains was quite cold; and in the morning, before sunrise, everything sparkling with dew. We sallied forth to bathe in the clear cold stream. It was a most romantic spot: a broken bridge; and, further on, another of bamboo; a narrow glen with tropical vegetation up to the very summit, the tree-fern and coconut-palm growing beautifully. We walked up, after swimming, to our host's, and had tea there.

(To be continued.)

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16, 1857.

Day.	Thermometer at 9 A.M. (8 feet from ground, and corrected for wind and refraction.)	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10).	Rain in inches.
Sept. 10	59.8	70.5	52.9	62.3	64.2	61.4	69.3	61.4	SW. SSW.	6	0.519
" 11	59.31	57.5	52.7	53.7	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	SW. SSW.	10	0.617
" 12	59.62	69.3	52.4	60.6	61.8	58.7	67.5	60.3	SSW. SW.	3	0.009
" 13	59.89	68.4	51.1	59.5	60.5	59.5	66.4	61.5	SW. SSW.	4	0.000
" 14	59.018	70.3	52.4	62.7	69.5	58.0	65.4	63.0	SW. SSW.	10	0.000
" 15	59.175	71.8	55.4	63.3	63.4	62.2	71.3	65.8	SSW.	8	0.000
" 16	59.245	74.0	57.3	65.2	67.8	63.7	73.5	66.4	SW.	4	0.006
Means	59.884	68.8	53.5	61.2	63.5	60.1	67.2	62.3			1.136

The range of temperature during the week was 22.9 degrees. Lightning was noticed on the nights of Sept. 9, 12, and 14; but no thunder was heard. Rain was falling heavily and continuously between midnight of Sept. 10 and midnight of Sept. 11, and a few drops fell on the afternoon of the 14th. A heavy dew was falling on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th. The horizon was misty on the mornings of the 13th and 14th, and on the latter night a dense ground fog prevailed at eleven. The sky has been much overcast, but was partly clear on the days of the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 16th, and on the nights of Sept. 12, 15, and 16. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Kew Observatory of the British Association.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Thermometer Corrected.	True error of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Sept. 9	59.58	59.9	57.4	92	6	54.5	66.9	SE. SSW.	243
" 10	59.769	62.2	55.9	81	7	57.8	69.3	SSW.	235
" 11	59.008	—	—	—	10	55.7	58.8	SW. W.	205
" 12	59.692	59.6	56.3	89	4	51.3	67.8	SSW.	251
" 13	59.948	58.7	56.0	91	5	51.3	65.8	SW.	87
" 14	59.067	59.9	59.1	97	8	53.8	67.4	ESE. SSW.	90
" 15	59.216	62.3	60.1	93	9	54.8	69.8	SSW.	120

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 4h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

MR. R. M. PLATT was presented, on Wednesday last, by some of the gentlemen in the audit and goods departments of the Great Northern Railway, with a massive silver goblet, on the occasion of his resigning the service in which, by nine years' association, he has won the respect of all his fellow-clerks, who deplore the loss of his society.

A CASE OF FRAUD was investigated at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday. John Marks, a bankrupt, his brother Samuel Marks, and their partner, Abraham Simmons, were arraigned on a charge of secreting and embezzling the bankrupt's goods to the extent of £10,000 to £12,000, and shipping them to Sydney since the bankruptcy. The goods were shipped in three vessels—the *Boanerges*, the *Hesperide*, and the *Walter Hood*—in the name of a Mr. Coleman Coleman, who alleges that he has been made a tool of by the parties, and acknowledges that he has no interest in the goods.

THE RELIEF FUND FOR THE SUFFERERS IN INDIA, originated by the Lord Mayor, augments daily by hundreds. On Wednesday, at a meeting of subscribers held at the Mansion House, to enlarge the sphere of the society's operations, the Lord Mayor announced that the subscriptions received in London amounted to £35,835 15s. 8d. Meetings have been or are being held in almost every town in the kingdom, and liberal sums subscribed. In France, also, subscriptions to the fund have been entered into with spirit.

THE "LUCIFER DISEASE."—The fumes of phosphorus are a dangerous nuisance. For more than twenty years, in fact ever since lucifer matches have come into use, the observations of physicians in this country and on the Continent have established the fact that the fumes of phosphorus, when continuously inhaled, even if they are largely diluted with atmospheric air, will produce disease of a frightful character. It is called the lucifer disease because it is developed in the factory and warehouse of the lucifer-maker. Sometimes it shows itself merely in a slight derangement of the digestive system, and at other times it will be manifested as a slow fever, or a terrible affection of the jaw, killing the bone, and at last wearing out the life of the sufferer by a lingering hectic. So certain, and withal so insidious, are the poisonous effects of these vapours, that all who inhale them are injured; it may be soon, or it may be after years of exposure.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MURDER OF A LADY NEAR CLIFTON.—In a romantic spot called Nightingale Valley, near Clifton, the body of a lady-like female, quite dead, was discovered on the ground, with the arms extended, and the face covered with blood. The head was nearly severed from the trunk; there was also a wound in the right temple, apparently caused by a bullet. No other marks of violence were on the body, and no instrument of death was found near it. The deceased female, who appears to be about thirty years of age, is of diminutive stature. The pocket of her dress had been cut out, and was subsequently found in the neighbourhood. An inquest on the body was commenced on Monday. After hearing some evidence the coroner directed a post-mortem examination to be made, and adjourned the inquiry till Saturday (to-day). The examination of the body has been completed, and it disclosed the presence of a pistol-bullet in the head, where it had passed from the right to the left side of the head, and had lodged at the base of the brain.

THE WEST COAST FISHERIES.—The pilchard fisheries have been pre-eminently successful in Cornwall. More than 5000 hogsheds have been taken in the St. Ives boats—the largest catch thus early in the season for the last twenty-five years. The drift-boats and seiners have been equally successful off Portloe, Gorvan Haven, St. Agnes, Perron Fort, St. Keverne, and Fowey. Three Perron seines, shot on the 6th inst., brought on shore about 450 hogsheds, and on the 7th they again secured more than 1000 hogsheds; though, owing to the heavy sea, more than 200 hogsheds were washed away by the next tide ere the seine could be cleared out. The coasting packets report the pilchards as congregated in immense masses about two miles out, in deep water.—The catch of mackerel also has been large along the South Devon coast. These fish were retailed on beach during last week at one penny each, and some of the Topham and Budleigh fishermen divided from £10 to £12 per boat during the last week or ten days.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—The *Hampshire Telegraph* states the following singular circumstance:—"On Tuesday, the 1st inst., a small box, covered with brown paper, and directed to Mr. Bennett, surgeon, the Square, Wilton, was delivered to Mrs. Ware, the Wilton carrier, near the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Salisbury, by a boy about fourteen years of age, dressed in a short jacket, trousers, and cap. If the boy who delivered the box to Mrs. Ware will come forward and prove the same, and give information as to the party who intrusted it to his care, he is offered a reward of £5, together with all reasonable travelling expenses; and a further sum of £10 is offered to him or any other person who shall lead to the conviction of the offender, the box having contained a machine so constructed as to explode on the raising of the lid, and intended to destroy Mr. Bennett's life.

A BEER VAT is in course of erection at Messrs. Norton's Brewery, Carmarthen, which measures 41 feet in circumference, and is above 20 feet high. When completed a dinner is to be given in it to thirty persons.

A YEW TREE is growing in the churchyard of Winscombe, in Somersetshire, the circumference of the stem of which, at the step, is 17 feet, and at the smallest part below the branches it measures 15 feet round, the diameter of the spread of the branches being 65 feet.

A VERY AFFLICTING CASUALTY happened at Dunbar on the afternoon of Saturday last, whereby Mr. William Wilson, of London, and three of his family, lost their lives. The family had recently come from London to enjoy a few weeks' sea-bathing, and several of them were on the beach on Saturday afternoon. Two of the youngest went in to bathe, when the rough sea becoming too much for them the father and eldest brother rushed in after them, but all of them perished in the waves. The distracted mother, too, it is added, endeavoured to follow them into the water to give her vain assistance, and was only saved by being forcibly drawn back again.

A MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A pleasure party last week embarked in a fishing-boat at Ayr, and landed on Lady Isle. Presently a thunderstorm came on, and the party took refuge in a tower, leaving a man in care of the boat: he wrapped himself up in the sail, and laid himself in the bottom. After the storm was over the party proceeded to the boat, when they found the man, as they supposed, fast asleep, but, on removing the sail, he was found to be dead. He had been struck by the electric fluid, which had also splintered the mast in several places, and burnt a hole in the sail in which he was wrapped. One ear of the unfortunate deceased was nearly severed from his head, as if by a sharp instrument, and the half of his bonnet was carried away.

DARING BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE.—The premises of Mr. Mathews, Terry's-green, Earl's-wood, Warwickshire, were entered on the night of Thursday week by a party of ten or eleven men, wearing masks. A nephew of Mr. Mathews was struck senseless by a blow on the head with a bludgeon by one of the ruffians, whilst another held a revolver to his wife's head. Proceeding to the bedroom of Mr. Mathews, they demanded with violent threats his money, and one of the gang aimed a murderous blow at his skull, which but for a pillow he held in his hand would probably have proved fatal. They then thoroughly ransacked the house, taking away property to the amount of £230, chiefly in jewellery and cash. A dispute having arisen among the ruffians concerning the division of the spoil, one of them coolly returned and demanded of Mrs. Mathews, jun., to state correctly the amount of money contained in her purse when given up.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Another of these terrible accidents occurred on Thursday week in a coal-pit belonging to Mr. Thomas Mills, of Rowley, and situated at Windmill End, two miles from Dudley. It was at the same colliery, though in a different pit, that four colliers lost their lives a few months ago. Thirty men and boys descended to their work on Thursday morning at six o'clock, and at eight the neighbourhood was startled by a terrific explosion, the report being heard nearly three miles off. Buried in the coals, or lying dead in the roadways, were found the charred bodies of George French, the "doggy" (underground superintendent of works), aged 35; Joseph Griffiths, 46; Abraham Sherwood, 34; John Bladeley, 40; William Timmins, 26; Daniel Chink, 32; and James Darby, 11 years old. Five widows and twenty-two children are left destitute by this melancholy affair. Inquests on the bodies of the men were opened on Saturday. The bodies of the seven deceased having been removed to their late residences, which happened to be situated in three separate corners' districts (the counties of Worcester and Stafford being at this point much intermixed, separate inquests were opened on each. One inquest was opened at West Bromwich, another at Blackheath, two at Rowley, and another at Wetherton. The evidence at all the inquests was chiefly of a formal character, and they were adjourned for a more complete investigation. Prior to the adjourned inquests, the Government Inspector will make a more complete examination of the pit. On Friday week another of the pitmen died from the injuries he had received.

GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The east coast of Scotland was visited last week by a most disastrous gale. At Peterhead two of the herring-boats were wrecked and four men drowned. At Wick one boat was run into by another, and her crew drowned. The loss of property all along the coast has been most disastrous. A Dutch galliot, which found it impossible to work off the coast, entered Wick Bay and dropped both anchors, in the hope of riding out the gale. In the face of a fearful sea, Captain Tudor, R.N., with fifteen volunteers, manned the life-boat and rowed towards the vessel, with the intention of saving the crew. When within half a mile a huge wave broke over both vessel and boat, covering the latter completely for some minutes, breaking nearly all the oars on board, and washing off two of the gallant crew, one of whom—Alexander Bain shipmaster—was drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CORNWALL.—During last week the following casualties occurred:—James Pearce, a miner, twenty-three years of age, was killed while in the act of sinking a shaft in a mine by a piece of rock, weighing about three tons, falling upon him. Two boys, named Edwin Mitchell (aged eleven) and William Murrish (aged eighteen), were drowned on Saturday last, at Perron Porth, where they had gone into the sea to bathe. John Perkin, seven years of age, fell into the sea at St. Ives, by missing his footing while pushing a boat off from the quay, and was drowned. On Monday week, at Hayle, a girl named Elizabeth Ann Barkle, fourteen years of age, fell with a child in her arms into the river. The infant was saved, but the nursemaid was drowned. In each of the above cases verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned by coroners' juries.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, at the Methley Station, about seven miles from Leeds, a little dog leaped on the line just as an express train came in sight, and its owner jumping after it to pick it up was struck in the neck by one of the engine buffers, and thrown a distance of thirty yards. He was taken up dead.

RIOT AT HONITON.—On Saturday se'night a riot occurred at this place among a number of navvies engaged in the construction of the Yeovil and Exeter Railway. They surrounded a public-house, broke the windows, and committed other excesses. They carried on their riotous conduct on Sunday, and up to Monday, during which period several of the ringleaders were lodged in prison. As a posse of police were marching their prisoners on Monday before the magistrates at the Townhall the mob attempted a rescue, and succeeded in getting three of the navvies from the officers; the remainder were taken before the justices and fined.

SEIZURE OF CORPORATION EFFECTS FOR DOUBLE INCOME-TAX. The collectors of income-tax at North Shields, acting under the orders of the authorities at Somerset House, have seized the baths and washhouses belonging to the Corporation of Tynemouth for their share of a reassessment of income-tax to make up a defalcation of £1700 by a collector named Briggs. The Corporation have given notice that they intend to try the question in a court of law.

GNOLL COLLEGE, VALE OF NEATH.—The council of this college (of which we gave an illustration last week), about to be incorporated as the Western University of Great Britain, have elected their staff of professors, and are about to commence operations in the course of October. The professor of mathematics is Mr. Arthur Cayley, F.R.S., and barrister-at-law, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, and moderator and examiner in that university; he was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1842, and is the author of several able papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." The chair of mechanics they have conferred on the Rev. C. B. Wollaston, of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Felpham, Sussex, and diocesan inspector of schools; and that of physics on the Rev. A. Bath Power, one of the honorary examiners of the Society of Arts, and formerly superintendent of electric telegraphs on the Norfolk railways. Professor Rodgers, well known as a lecturer at the school of medicine adjoining St. George's Hospital, London, is to be professor of chemistry; while the chair of natural history will be filled by Dr. Spencer Cobbold, lecturer on botany at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; that of human history by the Rev. A. Wilson, late senior tutor of Leamington College; and that of design by Mr. E. H. Wehnert, member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. The professors will be assisted by resident tutors and lecturers. The object of the institution, to use the words of their prospectus, is "to complete the education of the sons of gentlemen above sixteen years of age in the practical application of science to the management of land, manufactures, and commerce to the public services, the liberal professions, and other pursuits." The education at Gnoll will be of an unsectarian character.

LORD CECIL GORDON appeared as a petitioner at the Taunton Insolvency Court last week. The creditors comprise a great variety of tradesmen. His Lordship, during his examination, said that he estimated his debts at £2399. His Honour said the petition was so manifestly incorrect, as regarded his property and the date of his debts, that he must dismiss it.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING.—The twentieth anniversary of the harvest thanksgiving in the parish of Bucknell, Devon, took place on Wednesday last. The service held in the parish church was well attended, and a most appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. John Coplestone, Rector of Offwell—the prayers being read by the Rev. Edward Coleridge, the Vicar. The church was decorated on the occasion with several sheaves of fine corn, the fruit of the present harvest.

EMIGRATION.—The *Belfast Mercury* says:—"This drain is going on extensively. The country is losing rapidly its young people of both sexes. After an inquiry from Mr. McCrea and the other shipping agents in town, we hear that the deportation to Melbourne is falling off, as far as this port is concerned; but that there is an increase to New York and Philadelphia. We read in the *Carlton Sentinel* that within the last week thirty-six persons from Leighlinbridge and its vicinity emigrated to America. Every week letters are received containing money to take out the friends of those who have emigrated to Australia or America. There seems to be a regular mania to leave this country, though the labouring men received this harvest 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. and 5s. per day in Bagenstown and Leighlinbridge; and men who mowed corn from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a day."

A WHIRLWIND occurred near Durham in the early part of the morning of Thursday week. Its effects were first noticed in a field near Plawsworth, where some sheaves of wheat were partly dispersed about the field, and partly hurled into an adjoining turnip-field. From Plawsworth its tortuous course was marked by broken boughs, uprooted corn, and other symptoms of a tornado, to Barras-hill, a farmhouse of Lord Durham situate to the east of Sacriston, where it appears to have attained its greatest amount of violence. The farmhouse and buildings were unroofed, and the window glass forced into the rooms; the upper parts of several corn-ricks just stacked were dispersed in all directions; some hedge-row timber of fine growth, as well as some single trees, were scattered and broken to pieces; and a track of about eighty yards in width on the west side of this hedge was covered with broken boughs and splinters. From Barras-hill the whirlwind swept on to a farmstead, to the east of Witton Gilbert, where it unroofed a stable, and tore up some apple-trees in the garden—passing without injury a bed of cabbages adjoining some lofty trees, which were bereft of their top branches by the fury of the blast. On reaching the Browney River, near Witton, its violence seems to have been exhausted. Its ravages were confined to a space of four miles. The phenomenon was, no doubt, of electric origin, as shortly before its occurrence there were several vivid flashes of lightning.

ONE OF THE DANCING SALOONS in LIVERPOOL has been put down. William Domville, keeper of "Domville's Assembly Rooms," was indicted last week at the Assizes, and bound over in £1000 to close the place at once, and not open any such house in the neighbourhood.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND THE PULPIT.—Edward Ball, Esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, officiated in the pulpit of the Rev. E. Mellor, at Halifax, during the early part of the service on Sunday night last. On account of a temporary indisposition he was prevented from preaching, which he was requested to do.

THE EXECUTION OF HENRY ROGERS, late captain of the *Martha Jane*, for the murder of Andrew Rose, a seaman on board that vessel, took place in front of Kirkdale gaol, on Saturday last. The two mates, Miles and Seymour, implicated with the captain in the long course of cruel punishments on Rose, which terminated in his death, have been respited, and their sentence commuted into transportation for life.

THE BELFAST RIOTS were renewed on Sunday, in a manner which led to the intervention of the military and the dispersion of the crowd at the point of the bayonet. The Lord Lieutenant and her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland have found it necessary to place the people of Belfast under the stringent operation of the Crime and Outrages Act, and have accordingly issued a proclamation, which took effect on Friday (yesterday).—A barony in the county of Fermanagh has also been placed under the provisions of the Crime and Outrage Act.

A MURDER has been committed at the small village of Westwood, near Much Wenlock, Shropshire. A man named William Davies lived with an old woman of sixty-eight, named Nancy Evans, a reputed witch and fortune-teller. On Saturday they quarrelled about the possession of a watch, and, in the midst of the struggle, the man drew a knife and plunged it into the woman's throat. The watch was found in the woman's death-grasp. Davies at once took to flight, but was closely tracked, and early on Sunday morning found in a barn twenty miles off.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE Bishop of Exeter has intimated his intention of forthwith licensing the Church of England portion of the Tiverton Cemetery.

It has been decided to constitute New Zealand into a separate ecclesiastical province, with Bishop Selwyn as its Metropolitan. Three new sees are to be erected in addition to Christchurch. One will be at Tauranga—an exclusively Maori district—to be placed under Archdeacon William Williams.

A MEMORIAL WINDOW, by Wailes, has recently been placed at the east end of the newly-erected chancel of Thornley Church, Wolsingham, Durham, the gift of parishioners and friends, in token of their high regard for, and devoted attachment to, their lamented pastor, the Rev. Joshua Elliot, first Incumbent of the chapelry district of Thornley, who died in 1855. The window consists of three lights. The centre light represents our Lord on the Cross, and the Magdalene clasping the foot of it; in the left are the Blessed Virgin and the other Mary; and in the right light St. John and the Centurion. The tracery above is filled with angels, bearing emblems.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: Rev. P. W. Branker to Scruton, Yorkshire; Rev. J. N. Dalton to Milton Keynes, Bucks; Rev. Dr. Melville to Great Witley, Worcestershire; Rev. J. L. Randall to Newbury, Berkshire; Rev. W. Le P. Trench to Moylough, diocese of Tuam.—*Vicarages*: Rev. B. Bewick to Dagenham, Essex; Rev. W. Watson to Cotterstock-cum-Glapthorpe, near Oundle.—*Incumbency*: Rev. W. A. Hill to St. Peter's, Maidstone.—*Chaplaincies*: Rev. T. Knox to the Bishop of Down and Connor; Rev. C. Lawrence to the Bishop of Carlisle; Rev. H. Murphy to the Bishop of Down and Connor; Rev. J. T. Thorne to Ardgowan, Greenock, N.B.—*Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. G. E. Adam to St. Mary-the-Virgin, Hampstead; Rev. J. J. Sade to Netherton.—*Curacies*: Rev. J. Bain to Kilgobnet, diocese of Cashel; Rev. J. Brown to St. Patrick, Waterford; Rev. J. Carson to St. Mary, Donnybrook; Rev. G. Craig to Athboy, diocese of Meath; Rev. J. Crawford to Kilmore, Magherlin; Rev. J. Hemphill to Moyne, diocese of Cashel; Rev. W. Lyde to Wigton, Cumberland; Rev. N. H. McGachen to Ventnor, Isle of Wight; Rev. J. Mayne to Bridesow, Devon; Rev. R. F. W. Molesworth, to Betsanger, Kent; Rev. T. S. Polehampton to Ross, Herefordshire; Rev. W. C. Ringwood to Ballyloughoe, diocese of Meath; Rev. J. Stewart to Rosdrott, diocese of Ferns.—*Rev. C. B. Penrice*, Curate of Skepton, Norfolk, Organising Secretary to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, for the diocese of Norwich.

GRAND PILGRIMAGE.—A letter from Presburg in the *Cologne Gazette* states that a grand procession of the Roman Catholics of Hungary had just started on a pilgrimage to Maria-Zell. About 15,000 pilgrims from different provinces of the country took part in it. All the corporate bodies of Presburg, with their banners, opened the line of march, and were followed by the clergy and the municipal authorities, and after them came the pilgrims divided into bodies of Hungarians, Germans, and Slavonians. The cortege was closed by the Cardinal Prince Primate, and carried before him were the presents intended for the church—among others a statue in silver and gold of the Virgin, and a valuable banner.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Indian news, elsewhere discussed, is nearly all that any one can feel an earnest interest in, at this crisis, and this remark we might almost keep in print for many a day to come. But of such small matters as, in a period of metropolitan stagnation, supply the *entrées* and *entrées* of conversation, when the grand *pièce de résistance* is put aside, we have collected, with no small difficulty, enough to set out what nevertheless will perhaps prove little better than a barmecide feast.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to discomfit the teetotal interest, and all its trembling adherents, by an act of decided anti-teetotalism. A new bridge over the Dee having been completed, the Queen attended to inaugurate it. In the centre stood a noble lady with a salver, four liqueur-glasses, and a bottle of Scotch whisky (Inverness we hope), and her ladyship made humble tender of the refreshment. Her Majesty not only smiled graciously at this national demonstration, but actually drank, in the Highland cordial, success to the new bridge. The Bands of Hope were stricken hopeless, Orator Gough shuddered, and Mr. George Cruikshank, despite his unquestionable loyalty, had dark thoughts of illustrating another fairy Queen story, for the sake of manipulating its termination into a teetotal sermon.

The Belfast rioters have not actually engaged in war again, but, under the influence of their respective priests, are in capital training for the conflict, and need but the slightest provocation. Add to the so-called religionists the mass of ruffians who are always ready, in every large town, for mischief, and the good city of Belfast is in a hopeful state. We happened to open Dr. Warner's old history of the Irish rebellion, and lighted on a passage referring to Belfast, and its surprise by the Scotch General, Monroe, which, though written a hundred years ago, is about as applicable as ever:—"It was the way of the world at that time, among Protestants and Papists, to be full of professions of loyalty and duty to the Sovereign, when they were entering into associations and appearing in arms." It is certainly the way of the Belfast world at this time, with its outcries for the Constitution, and its organisation of gun clubs. However, a Commission of Inquiry is sitting, and we trust that it will finally be made exceeding clear to the agitators on both sides that the peace and prosperity of a noble commercial city are not to be imperiled by fanaticism in combination with ruffianism. It is a thousand pities that the firebrand priests on both sides cannot be turned into some arena, with locked doors, and permission to convert or thrash one another until all parties should be satisfied, and a bulletin of the result *affiché* for the instruction of the lay public.

Nobody doubts the great and varied talent of Cardinal Wiseman; but, for a clever man, his Eminence certainly contrives to commit as many blunders as would effectually finish the reputation of a less fortunate individual. He has actually been publicly "improving" (as other Dissenting ministers say) the Indian crisis, in a fashion which is peculiarly his own. He deduces from the misfortunes in India the moral that England ought to hand over to their respective Governments the foreign refugees now here, especially those who were implicated in the movements that sent the successor of St. Peter flying from his see in disguise. How the worthy Cardinal manages this, and the parallels which he draws between the Princes of India and of Europe, readers will thank us for telling them to find out for themselves; for, if they take that trouble, they will be richly amused. And, as usual when the Cardinal makes a blunder, Mr. Bowyer, his henchman, and the Porcible Peeble of the respectable Catholic party, comes forward to make it a little worse. Let us add, however, that Mr. Bowyer has spoken out like a man and an Englishman, and very differently from the alien vassal of the Italian Sovereign, Pius IX. touching India and the vengeance due for the crimes which every mail represents in blacker colours.

The formality of trying the servants of the North Kent Railway Company for their share in the terrible catastrophe that occurred in the summer has been gone through, and, of course, has ended in their acquittal. A severe cross-examination by Sergeant Parry of the station-master, who was called for the prosecution, elicited facts which by no means tend to convince the public that the company's system is incapable of improvement. But it would be ridiculous to suppose that the fearful pecuniary loss entailed by such an accident as that in question would not, setting higher considerations aside, induce the directors to take every reasonable precaution. The fact is that mechanical invention, splendidly triumphant as it frequently is, has its reverses, and has not as yet shown itself adequate to meet all the complicated requirements of the railway line. Hitherto, for instance, there is no means of communication between the guard and the engineer—a fact which makes the name of the former a ridiculous misnomer, for he is incapable of guarding his train from the slightest casualty.

The triple crown was not destined for the head of the winner of Derby and Oaks. The great St. Leger was run for on Wednesday afternoon, and Blink Bonny was nowhere. So was the rival favourite, Ignoramus, and the victory fell to an outsider, Impérieuse, who was very low down in the betting. The meeting was a grand one, and all the male aristocracy of Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties came to see the defeat of the great mare. Betting was very heavy, and the papers next day duly mentioned the gentlemen who have come off well or ill. By a curious coincidence the same day we find one of the best of the metropolitan magistrates commenting very severely on the conduct of some betting men who had been laying wagers in London, and we read that he threatened to commit them to prison, if they were caught by the police again. We find some difficulty in harmonising the turf history of the week, and especially we shall be very grateful for explanation whether it is betting that is wrong, or whether what is virtuous on Doncaster course is vicious on London pavement. Compromise, as usual, comes in and reminds us that the Doncaster betters did not, like the London ones, stop a thoroughfare; and with this explanation, which evidently goes to the heart of the subject, we must be content.

Under no circumstances ought the public to remain in ignorance of a mare's nest discovered by one of our daily contemporaries whose maxim is to "suspect everybody." The astounding fact shall be briefly told. The two Emperors met at Stuttgart, and for what? To arrange the division of the Turkish Empire between them. France is to have Egypt—Russia is to have Turkey; and England—is she nobody? England is to have leave to keep India, if she can. So advertiseth a notorious Advertiser.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Duke of North Devon has been sworn under £200,000 personally. William Stone Esq., of "The Casino," Dulwich-hill, £400,000. C. W. Baillie, Esq., of "The Casino," Portman-square, £20,000. The Rev. T. Willis, of Chelsea, £20,000. The Rev. W. Renton, P.C. of Tilstock, Shropshire, has bequeathed to the Church Missionary Society £500; Irish Missionary, £100; Moravian Missions, £200; British and Foreign Bible Society, £300; Colonial Church and School Society, £300; Church Pastoral Aid, £100; Clerical Educational Fund, £100; Religious Tract Society, £100.

THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SKETCHES BY OLD MASTERS, AND ENGRAVINGS.

THOUGH occupying a comparatively out-of-the-way and ineligible compartment in the transept gallery, the collections of original sketches by the old masters, and of engravings of various periods, present attractions of surpassing interest to the art-student and critic, and will amply repay a long and careful scrutiny. Our notice of them, however, must necessarily be brief, and restricted to the most general and prominent features.

The importance and value of the drawings by the old masters cannot be overrated. They have a peculiar charm as being the first suggestions for grand paintings afterwards produced, and, collated with the works to which they refer, they illustrate in a striking manner the gushings of inspiration at the fountain-head of genius, and the laborious progressive steps by which even genius was content to carry its loftiest conceptions to successful fulfilment. Moreover, in the case of many of the earlier masters, as Ghirlandajo, Donatello, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, whose paintings are but sparingly known out of Italy, these sketches may sometimes claim to be the finest specimens of their hand amongst us, or which we are ever likely to possess. Of the specimens of this grand creative period, the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, and Christ Church, Oxford, are the chief contributors; and the specimens in all are 200 in number.

But still more important, because more extensive in their influence, are the engravings of various periods, of which a noble collection has been brought together, in classified arrangement, chiefly through the exertions of Messrs. Colnaghi, the well-known print publishers; the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Holford, Sir J. S. Hippesley, the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, the Rev. J. Griffiths, Mr. E. Slade, Mr. Lewis Lloyd, and Mr. St. John Dent, being the principal contributors. Engraving is the only and ready means of multiplying the conceptions of genius for the use and edification of the million. For want of engraving, the works of the ancients, with the exception of a comparatively few fragments in sculpture, are lost to us; by the aid of engraving, the creations of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Correggio may, in most of their essential characteristics, be spread over the wide world, and handed down to unborn ages long after the originals have perished. It is a gratifying consideration that an engraved copy of a picture skilfully, conscientiously, and feelingly executed preserves to the discriminating eye nearly all the excellent qualities of the painting itself—as design, composition, expression, drawing, &c. Colour alone is wanting; yet, though not there as colour—speaking in the same language—it is still there, "translated" into judiciously graduated tints.

Engraving on wood was the first process for this purpose in order of date, as perhaps in general utility; but when and where it was invented is still a matter of dispute. Germany claims it, as she does many other accomplishments, but, we think, on insufficient grounds, though playing-cards manufactured there as early as 1300 are cited. The earliest-known print from wood, marked with a date (1123), is the celebrated "Saint Christopher," discovered some years ago in the Monastery of Buxheim, near Meiningen, and afterwards brought to this country, and purchased by Earl Spencer. But if the story of the brother and sister Cunio, related by Papillon in his "Peintre Graveur," be true, and which, though ridiculed by Heineken, is recognised and defended by Zani and Outley, wood engraving was practised by those amateur artists at Ravenna as early as 1265. What is more certain is, that in 1441 the Government of Venice issued a decree, which was engraved upon wood, relating to the decay into which the art and mystery of making cards and printed figures had fallen in that State, and, for the restoration and encouragement of them, prohibiting the importation of playing-cards and works of art printed or painted on cloth or paper. The inference drawn from this document is that wood-engraving was well known, so long known as to have fallen into decay, amongst the Venetians at the commencement of the fifteenth century; and the supposition is that it had been obtained by them at a much earlier period from the Chinese, with whom they carried on an extensive trade. Amongst the specimens exhibited of this art are two very curious from the early Block Books (about 1439); another, a St. John writing his Gospel, with dotted shadows, by a process called *cristallo* (circa 1450), contributed by the Rev. J. Griffiths. Mr. W. Russell sends a numerous assortment by Zeon Andrea and Ugo da Carpi, who worked in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and also by Albert Durer, to which Mr. Fisher adds one or two. It should be mentioned, however, that it is with very good reason doubted whether Durer engraved on wood with his own hand, though he drew the designs on the block ready for cutting. Attributed to him is a large woodcut map, or bird's-eye view, of Venice, of the date of 1500, but which is considered by the compiler of the catalogue to be more probably by an Italian artist. There are several specimens after Titian, and by A. Andreani, Holbein, &c., amongst the ancients; whilst the proficiency obtained by English talent in this useful and gratifying mode of presentation is testified in numerous works by J. B. Jackson, Bewick, Thompson, the Williamses, E. Landells, M. Jackson, Dalzell, &c.

Copperplate engraving owes its invention to the silversmiths of Italy, who engraved church plate with rich designs for ornamental purposes; and the *niello*, which was but an impression in a black preparation, taken upon paper or sulphur of these designs, gave the first idea of multiplying examples from plates by means of the printing-press. The invention of this art is justly attributed to Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine goldsmith, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century. Bartsch and others for a long time energetically contested this claim, and asserted the priority for Germany, but the point was at length conceded even by Bartsch himself. Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave, in his "Essay on the First Century of Italian Engraving," printed as an appendix to Kugler's "Hand-Book of Painting—Italy" (third edition), says:—"By the investigations of Zani and Outley the fact may be considered historically decided; and, until German diligence shall bring to light some native work bearing earlier date than 1452, we might place Maso Finiguerra the first name in the catalogue, not of Italian engravers alone."

Niello is very scarce, and fetch enormous prices. Mr. Holford exhibits five attributed to Maso Finiguerra, amongst which an undoubted one, and a magnificent specimen, representing the "Adoration of the Magi," in a border, in which are inserted thirty small niellos of animals, in circles. This art-treasure, we believe, cost its present owner £100. Amongst the first of those to whom Finiguerra communicated his discovery was Baccio Baldini, of whom we have several fine examples, including the celebrated series of "The Triumphs of Petrarch." The art afterwards became known to Andrea Mantegna, at Rome, who made considerable advance in it. His works evince wonderful spirit and fine detail. The "Scourging of Christ" is remarkably powerful. Passing over one or two artists of minor note we come to Marc Antonio, who perfected the art and immortalised his name in association with the great Roman, whose works he reproduced, invested with a new and lasting charm. Upwards of seventy specimens of this great engraver are exhibited, which we cannot attempt to particularise; but we may safely say that they constitute a panorama of the poetry of art, such as is not to be formed from any other source. Of one very celebrated work after his great principal—"The Murder of the Innocents"—Marc Antonio produced two plates at different periods of his life; the second after his flight from Rome on the sacking of that city by Charles V.'s amiable Germans; and a tragic story is attached to the circumstance. It is stated that in producing the second plate he violated his contract with the owner of the original plate, an Italian noble, who, in revenge, caused him to be assassinated. The plates differ slightly in the treatment, but more especially in certain details in the background, by which they are distinguished: one having a pointed tree or shrub on the right, called "the chicot," which the other is without; the plate without the chicot being by most of the best authorities considered to be the original. It is to be feared that Marc Antonio, when pressed by poverty, was not scrupulous as to the means he took to obtain fortune. He plagiarised, in copper, Albert Durer's wood-engravings of the "Life of the Virgin;" and such was the state of the copyright laws in Venice at that period that, when the German artist appealed to the Senate for redress, all the satisfaction he got was an order pro-

hibiting the use of his monogram on any plates Marc Antonio might afterwards engrave. Albert Durer deservedly stands at the head of the list in German art, both as an engraver and painter; indeed, he is more generally known in the former than the latter character. He was a man of copious invention and fine thought; vigorous and varied in his conceptions, and with an artistic finish and perfection in the execution (not unmarred, by the way, with a little dryness of style) which made him the admiration of Italy itself. He is well represented. The "Adam and Eve" is of exquisite finish, and the various subjects from the Lives of Christ and of the Virgin are each a study in themselves. "The Knight of Death," and the "Melancholy," are imaginative subjects, strange in treatment, but in the highest degree suggestive. At a later period, after art had commenced to languish in Italy, came Rembrandt, a wonderful and original genius, who, like Albert Durer, is almost greater in engraving than in painting. His prints are amongst the most *recherché* and highly prized in the whole range of art. His plates are partly etched and partly assisted by the dry point, and occasionally, but rarely, finished with the graver. And marvellous is the mastery of chiaroscuro—marvellous the effect produced in them by a few uncertain, and to all appearance accidental, scratchings. Yet all this seeming disorder was the result of profound study, and he delighted to multiply and vary these effects in different states of his plates, partly for the amusement it afforded him, partly for the customers which it brought him. It would be an endless task to go over all the various "states" of his various plates—now a Juno with a crown on, now without it; now a good Samaritan with the horse's tail white; now a Joseph with his face shaded, now with the reverse treatment. There is a rich store of examples of this master of effect in the collection now brought together. "The Sabre Print" is one of the most renowned and curious. He cut down the plate into a small oval, and only three or four impressions of the full-size original are known, of which one is exhibited, together with one each of the second and third states, by Mr. Holford. This print, we believe, cost £500. "The Resurrection of Lazarus" and the "Descent from the Cross" are two of Rembrandt's most expressive productions in this line. In the first state of the former plate the man in the centre, starting away at sight of the dead body coming to life, is without a turban, which was introduced in the later "state." "The Advocate, Van Tolling" is a print of great rarity, only half a dozen copies being known of it, of which the last brought to sale—that of the Baron Six's collection—at Amsterdam, fetched £100. The fine copy here exhibited is from the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch. Amongst other great masters in etching who appeared in Northern Europe down to the close of the seventeenth century were Vandyke, A. Van Ostade, Paul Potter, Berghem, Ruysdael, &c., whose works show the action of the individual mind, and the peculiar hand-cunning of each, in a manner truly remarkable, and most interesting to study. In Italy Parmegiano, Guido, Claude, Salvator Rosa, and others of note, resorted to the burin or the etching-needle, and glorious specimens are here seen of their handicraft; but our limits prohibit further details.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW METHOD OF FORTIFICATION was tested on Wednesday in the long range adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. A temporary fortress had been erected for that purpose, composed of huge quadrangular blocks, of cast iron, about 4 ft. by 2 ft. each. Laid one above the other, so as to form a wall about 8 ft. high, they were backed up by slabs of granite, weighing about 18 tons each. The attack was carried on at a distance of 60 yards from the fortress, the gun—a 68-pounder—being charged with 10 lb. of powder, a wad, and a solid ball; four of the balls were of wrought iron and the remainder of cast iron. The siege was conducted to a most successful issue after a duration of about three hours. The heavy blocks were found to crack and crumble, one of which was lifted from its position and thrown in splinters to the ground. Twenty-four rounds were fired, one-half only taking effect; the other half were embedded in the mound at the back; but to secure had the elevation of the gun and its range been correctly obtained than shot after shot told with destructive effect. After the 24th round the fortress was pronounced utterly untenable. The wrought-iron shot was considered to be infinitely superior for that especial purpose to cast iron, the latter cracking into atoms with the concussion and solid resistance of the iron slabs, while the former appeared to cling to the surface with more destructive effect, and led to the ground merely battered.

QUEEN'S TROOPS IN INDIA.—When all the reinforcements now on their way or under orders for India have reached their destination, the total force of Queen's troops at the disposal of the Indian Government will be as follows:—11 regiments of cavalry, 55 regiments of infantry, 4 troops of horse artillery, 11 companies of foot artillery, 7 field batteries, 4 companies of engineers—making, together with the Company's European regiments, a total in round numbers of 87,000 Europeans.—*Overland Mail.*

NEW HONOURS.—The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry Keppel, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of Commodore the Hon. Charles Gilbert John Bryden Elliot, R.N., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order.

THE CAMP AT COLCHESTER.—The strength of the troops in this camp is now estimated at 120 officers, and 2,500 rank and file, besides women and children. This force has been formed into three divisions. The first division, which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitmore, includes the 2nd, 4th, and 14th depôts; the second, under the command of Colonel Dixon, comprises the 3rd, 6th, and 10th battalions of the 6th Rifles, and the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Royal Lancashire Brigade; the third, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Street, contains the 1st Royals, 34th, 37th, 44th, 48th, and 97th. The 73rd, 77th, and 93rd have also been temporarily attached. The strength of the first division is 401 rank and file; of the second, 504 rank and file; and of the third, 822 rank and file. The 73rd and 77th have just the camp for Jersey.

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN HEDLEY VICARS.

THE simple, unostentatious, mural tablet engraved upon the next page has just been erected in the chancel of Beckenham Church to the memory of Captain Hedley Vicars, of the 97th Regiment, who fell in the Crimean war, and lies buried before Sebastopol. The fate of Captain Vicars is touchingly told in the closing chapter of his memoirs. He fell on the night of the 27th of March. Soon after ten o'clock a loud firing commenced, and was sustained in the direction of the Victoria Redoubt, opposite the Malakoff Tower. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a Russian force of 15,000 men issued from Sebastopol. They were supposed to be the French. Hedley Vicars was the first to discover that they were Russians. He ordered his men to lie down until the Russians came within twenty paces: then, with his first war-sword, "Now, 97th, on your pins, and charge!" himself foremost in the conflict, he led on his gallant men to victory, charging 2000 with a force of barely 200. A bayonet wound in the breast only fired his courage the more; and again his voice rose high: "Men of the 97th, follow me!" as he leaped that parapet he had so well defended, and charged the enemy down the ravine.

One moment a straggling moonbeam fell upon his flashing sword as he waved it through the air, with his last cheer for his men, "This way, 97th!" The next the strong arm which had been uplifted hung powerless by his side, and he fell amidst his enemies. But friends followed fast. His men fought their way through the ranks to the Russians to defend the parting life of the leader they loved.

In their arms they bore him back amidst shouts of victory so dearly bought. Captain Browne found a stretcher, and, placing his friend upon it, cooled his fevered lips with a draught of water. That "cup of cold water shall in no wise lose its own reward."

To each inquiry Hedley Vicars answered cheerfully that he believed his wound was slight. But a main artery had been severed, and the life-blood flowed fast.

"A few paces onward and he faintly said, 'Cover my face, cover my face!'"

"As the soldiers laid him down at the door of his tent, a welcome from the armies of the sky sounded in his hearing. He had fallen asleep in Jesus, to awake up after His likeness, and be satisfied with it."

Of the pathetic narrative whence we select the above passages we understand that upwards of 150,000 copies have been sold.

The memorial tablet has already attracted many visitors to the picturesque church at Beckenham. The monument has been designed and sculptured by Mr. W. T. Hale, of the Edgware-road, who, we understand, is about to issue a small portrait of Captain Vicars which is acknowledged by his family to be a characteristic likeness.



"THE THIEVES DETECTED."—PAINTED BY F. D. HARDY.

"THE THIEVES DETECTED."—PAINTED BY F. D. HARDY.

FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE little picture we have engraved, as well as many works by Mulready and the best of our artists, reminds us that in subject at least a very unjust comparison is often made between English genre-painting and that of the Dutch. A great distinction, however, exists; for—unlike the latter—let an English picture be ever so childlike in its simplicity, it is never objectionable for its coarseness or bad taste; and, though it may be in subject as familiar and commonplace as the slippers and dressing-gown and quiet whiff after dinner which we are now enjoying, it is never so vulgar as the smoking bouts and drunken debauchery represented by the Dutch painters. As bearing on the simplicity of the theme Mr. Hardy has chosen, we may remark, speaking generally, that we think there should be no more limitation to the different kinds of art than there can be finality to its degree. Art is only the reflex of nature, and nature is infinite. We merely ask for as near an approach as possible to the perfection of nature in each particular kind of art. Wordsworth, writing to poor Haydon, somewhere says:—"Now, as a masterly, a first-rate, ode or elegy, or piece of humour even, is better than a poorly or feebly executed epic poem, so is the picture, though in point of subject the humblest that ever came from an easel, better than a work after Michael Angelo or Raphael in choice of subject or aim of style, if moderately performed."

The picture before us is humble and unpretending enough, but its execution is highly creditable to the artist, and it will amuse the ladies—especially mothers—and men too, if their hearts are in the right place. The thrifty old bird coming down the steps has laid in her provisions for dinner—the fish are over the oven (but the fire is not lit), the vegetables are strewn on the floor, and the dish of cherries, the flour-barrel, and the "rolling-pin," on the sturdy straddling kitchen table, are sufficiently indicative of a pie. Previous, however, to commencing culinary operations, "Goody" has had to go up stairs, perhaps, to make the beds. The little urchin before us has, probably, been watching her movements in order to take advantage of her absence by making that descent on the cherries. He now fancies her gone, and sets to work with both hands, thinking the cherries, no doubt, doubly sweet for being stolen. His little sister cannot reach them, but more innocently begs for a share in the theft. A boy's fondness for fruit is great, but we do not know that it is not outdone by a cat's partiality for fish. So pussy, finding no let or impediment, is in the act of proving she sees no reason why she should not gratify her individual taste. But, hush! Was that the latch? It is too late—"The Thieves are Detected."

DIEN'S AND KLINKERFUES' COMETS.

THE comet discovered by M. Klinkerfues on August 20 still continues bright, and on the night of Sept. 5, notwithstanding the strong



DIEN'S COMET ON
AUG. 17.

KLINKERFUES' COMET ON SEPT. 5.
AT MIDNIGHT.

moonlight, was a very conspicuous object in a small telescope, furnished with a low power. It is, however, becoming more unfavourably situated for observation, and approaching the horizon. On the 5th it appeared as a large and diffused nebulous mass, the upper or southern part presenting a pretty well-defined outline, but the lower was much fainter and indistinct in comparison, and seemed as if branching off in a tail, the latter portion being probably too faint from the moonlight to be perceptible. The nucleus was large, but hazy. The comet discovered by M. Dien has now disappeared, and was latterly extremely faint and small, but the nucleus was pretty distinct. The diagrams give their appearance as seen with a power of 240 in the 20-feet refracting telescope at the Cambridge Observatory.—J. B.

AUSTRALIAN INSECT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your impression of the 15th ult. you have published the figure of



NEMOPTERA FILIPENNIS, INDIA. MAJOR-GENERAL HEARSEY.

Society." It is not, however, for the purpose of correcting this little matter of scientific nomenclature that I now address you, but in order to refer to the observations of your Australian correspondent as to the screw-propelling power of the curious hind wings of the *N. huttoni*. From analogy with other species of the genus I am satisfied that these hind wings are too weak to act with any irregular mechanical force on the insect; besides, I further believe that it is only whilst dying that the wings become twisted into a screw, being flat whilst alive. Of this we have an instance in the remarkable Indian species of the same genus (*N. filipennis*), of which I inclose a drawing. It was communicated to me several years ago by Major-General J. B. Hearsey, of whose noble devotion to his profession we have recently had several instances, and who, during upwards of half a century's service in India, has found time to cultivate a strong love for botany, and its sister science, entomology. Specimens of this Indian species are now preserved in the Hopeian collection of the University.

Your obedient servant, J. O. WESTWOOD.
Taylor Institute, Oxford, 12th September, 1857.

LOSS OF THE SOPHIE.—This steamer, which plies between Bristol and Rotterdam, was lost yesterday se'night off Dover, in a collision with the *William Hull* steamer, of Shields. The master and his wife, the English pilot, and five of the crew were drowned; the mate and ten men escaped, and were landed at Dover.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE "EUROPEAN."

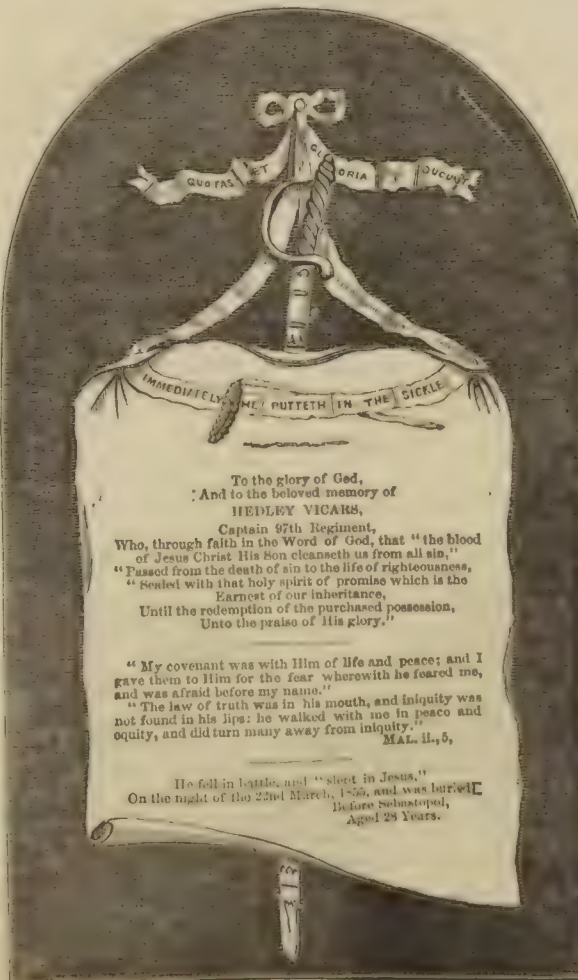
THIS very handsome piece of plate has recently been presented to Captain William Parfitt, of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *European*, by eighty-four of the Australian passengers whom he landed at Suez on the 18th of April, after an unequalled passage of thirty-five days from Melbourne, including all stoppages for coaling at King George's Sound, Point de Galle, and Aden. Before quitting the *European* a numerous meeting of the passengers was held in the saloon of the ship, at which Dr. Rankin presided, and who, on behalf of the passengers, conveyed in suitable terms to Captain Parfitt, who was invited to attend, their high appreciation of his admirable qualities as a commander, at the same time announcing to him that a subscription



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO CAPT. PARFITT, OF THE STEAM-SHIP "EUROPEAN."

amounting to £100 had been raised for the purchase of a piece of plate for him. Captain Parfitt made a suitable reply; and Messrs. MacKinnon, Childers, Holland, and Tennent were requested to select the plate in England; and, after a careful examination of the various articles submitted to them, they purchased from Mr. Stammers, of the Strand, the centre-piece of which the above is an engraving.

It is worthy of remark that Captain Parfitt, while in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was one of the first and most dashing pioneers of the steam postal line from Suez to Melbourne and Sydney, and, since he has transferred his services to the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, he has done much by his energy and courage to hold up the reputation of his new employers in the midst of the doubts and fears as to their success which arose out of the untoward disasters which befell the *Oneida*.



MEMORIAL TABLET TO CAPTAIN HEDLEY VICARS, IN BECKENHAM CHURCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"A NEW PUPIL FOR JOHN POUNDS."—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

"A NEW PUPIL FOR JOHN POUNDS."

PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Who was John Pounds? some of our readers may inquire. The following passage which accompanies Mr. Wehnert's picture will at once answer the question, and serve equally as an explanation of our engraving:—

John Pounds the cobbler, and the "founder of ragged schools," was born at Portsmouth, in 1766. The adopting of a little nephew seems to have been the

beginning of the noble career for which he has become celebrated; for, thinking the boy would learn better with a companion, he took the son of a very poor old woman to join him in his studies, and, becoming fascinated by the occupation of teaching, he gradually increased the number of his pupils. The little workshop in St. Mary-street, Portsmouth, measuring only 18 feet by 6, where he made and mended boots and shoes, and which had hitherto been filled only with singing birds and small animals, now became crowded with children of the lowest and poorest classes, sometimes amounting to nearly forty, boys and girls. Pounds used often to go down to the quays, and, by bribes of roasted potatoes and such like, endeavoured to induce the ragged little children to come to his school. Besides reading, writing, &c., he taught them to cook their victuals and to mend their clothes and shoes. He was often their playfellow, their doctor, or their nurse. As

he would never take payment of any kind for his trouble, he selected his pupils from the most wretched, and sometimes, when he has learned that parents, in a position to pay a schoolmaster, have fraudulently gained admittance to his school for their children, he has dismissed them to make room for others more needy. John Pounds died on New Year's day, 1839.

The nephew, of the same name, whom he brought up, is respectfully established in the house next to his old school, now used as an office for chimney-sweepers, and speaks with the deepest gratitude and affection of his good uncle.

The scene before us is a very remarkable one for an artist to choose for representation who has been hitherto known as a painter of romantic and poetical, and very generally Italian subjects, all characterised by great depth and

richness of colour. Here rich or brilliant colouring would be entirely inappropriate, and Mr. Wehnert has, with great judgment and in the best taste, not sought in the smallest degree to idealise or embellish his materials, though obviously and simply, to the eye of sense, they are hopelessly commonplace. He has only given his picture fine breadth and intensity of tone, as if to be in keeping with the large-hearted sympathies and the deep and noble thoughts it is so well calculated to awaken. After gratifying us as it were with the choicest flowers and the rarest exotics, the artist endeavours to teach us to admire the simple daisy, the modest violet, and the pale primrose. All honour to him for the worthy endeavour!

disappointment, and the ovation which would have greeted either of

At the residence of his father, on 12th St., James Mason, near Mount George-street, Aberdeen, aged 22, married son of James Mason, Upper Ferry Hill House, Aberdeenshire.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

AUDIT DEFINED AND EXPLAINED.
By WATERLOW and SONS, Birchen-lane; and W. Everest and Sons, 17, Royal Exchange.

Now ready, fcap. 12mo. cloth, price 2s.
THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY explained in a series of easy and progressive experiments, with an Introduction on the method of teaching the science. Adapted from the German, by Dr. JOSEPH HOLZAMER, M.A. London: CHARLES H. LAW, 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Just published, price 9s.
MY BATTLE FOR LIFE: A BIOGRAPHY of a Phenologist. Edited by DAVID GEO. GUYER, F.R.S. "It possesses much of the naïveté and sincerity, and therefore much of the interest and usefulness, which give an abiding charm to autobiographies, such as those of Franklin and Hutton."—*Critic*. "A genuine autobiography."—*Athenæum*. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., London. Free by post of the Author, 8, Norwich-road, Ipswich.

FERGUSON'S HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.
Now ready, Third Thousand, with 850 Illustrations, 2 vols., 8vo, 38s.
THE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURE. Being a concise and popular account of the different styles of Architecture prevailing in all ages and countries. By JAMES FERGUSON, Esq.
"A manual which is not only an able digest of the history and principles of architecture in its best and largest sense, as we now understand them, but is at the same time so full of practical yet popular explanation as to contain a sufficient description of all the most famous buildings in the world."—*Examiner*.
"Seldom as works of this description realise expectation, this does so in an eminent degree. We have here, in two portable volumes, a truly rich manual of architecture."—*Athenæum*.
"A publication of no ordinary importance and interest. It fills up a void in our literature, which, without the hundreds of volumes we possess on that science, had never before been precisely attempted; and it fills it up with learning and with ability."—*The Ecclesiologist*.
"Mr. Fergusson's beautiful 'Illustrated Handbook of Architecture.'"—*Murray's Handbook of Italy*. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE INDIAN MUTINY. ITS REAL CAUSES EXPOSED.
By AN EYEWITNESS.
Now ready, 8vo, 1s.; or by post, 1s. 1d.
THE MUTINY OF THE BENGAL ARMY:
An Historical Narrative. By One who has served under Sir Charles Napier.
"Within the last few days a pamphlet has made its appearance exhibiting serious claims to public attention. The author is evidently a man capable of tracing effects to their cause—gifted with keen insight into political matters, and thoroughly understanding the capabilities and requirements of our Eastern Empire. A forcible and manly style carries the reader breathless through his extraordinary disclosures and graphic descriptions."—*Morning Post*. London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, Regent-street.

ACTON'S ENGLISH BREAD BOOK.
Price 4s. 6d. "Of this 'Bread Book' it is not too much to say that its universal circulation would be a national benefit."—*Leader*. London: LONGMAN and Co.

ACTON'S MODERN COOKERY BOOK.
Price 7s. 6d. Newly revised and enlarged Edition, copiously illustrated. "The best book of its class yet produced."—*Illustrated News*. London: LONGMAN and Co.

Just published, in antique binding, price 7s. 6d.
GORE TOUOMA: A Comedy.
Translated from the Russian of Gribolodoff. By NICHOLAS BENARDYKY. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.; Edinburgh: Myles Macphail, 11, St. David-street; Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill.

Cheap edition, this day, price 2s. 6d. boards. 3s. 6d. cloth.
HARRY COVERDALE'S COURTSHIP,
AND ALL THAT CAME OF IT. By F. E. SMEDLEY, Esq., Author of "The Colville Family," &c.
By the same Author.
FRANK FAIRLEIGH. 2s. 6d. boards. 3s. 6d. cloth.
LEWIS ARUNDEL. 3s. boards. 4s. cloth.
ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT-BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.—THE PICTORIAL POCKET BIBLE, with nearly 300 beautiful Wood Engravings of all the great events recorded in the Scriptures, Good clear type, and with 50,000 references, bound in best morocco, for 14s., sent post free. Only to be had at JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant, London. Secure copies early.

Clarke's Enlarged Edition, price 6d., post-free, 7d.
THE "GREAT EASTERN" Steam-ship.
An Illustrated Description of the Great Ship now building at Millwall.—London: H. G. CLARKE and Co., 232, Strand, W.C.

Just published, Fifth Edition, price 21s., free by post.
THE ART OF BREWING, Fermenting, and Making of Malt; containing correct Tables of Mashing Heats, full Directions for Preventing Astringent Fermentation, and every other necessary information to make success in this important art certain: the result of 50 years' practice. By JOHN LIVESQUE, late of the Anchor Brewery. JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Just published, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
HYDROPATHY; or the Natural System of Medical Treatment. An Explanatory Essay. By EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.
CONSUMPTION: A New View of its Nature and Cause; with a Successful Plan of Treatment. By JOHN GARDNER, M.D., &c., &c.
"The explanation of Consumption given in this little Work is based upon the latest discoveries in organic chemistry, and is highly interesting and important."—*Review*. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Just published, price 5s. 1s. post-free, 5s. 6d.
STOMACH AND DUODENUM: Their Diseases and Treatment, Remedial and Dietetic. By Dr. EVANS REEVES. SIMPKIN and Co., 4, Stationers' Hall-court.

Third Edition, crown 8vo, cloth lettered, 3s. 6d., or 4d. penny stamps.
CORPULENCY; its New Self-Cure By A. W. MOORE, M.B., &c. Brief and intelligible. Sold at WM. BOLWELL'S, 41, Tachbrook-street, Piccadilly, S.W. "A useful and scientific discovery."—*Morning Post*.

Just published, Fourteenth Edition, 8vo, bound, price 18s., post-free.
HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURE, M.D. Devoted of all technical. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for families, emigrants, and missionaries. A Medicine Chest for this work, price 5s.

An EPILOGUE of the ABOVE. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing this treatment in family practice. A Case for this Work, price 3s. Carriage-free on receipt of Post-office order.
New Edition, enlarged, 32mo, bound, price 1s., free by post.
HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE: containing Simple Directions for the Domestic Treatment of ordinary ailments. A Chest of Medicine for this Work, price 21s.

Just published, price 1s., free by post.
HOMOEOPATHY: GENERAL COMPLAINTS: Plain Directions for their Treatment with 12 Medicines. A Case of Medicines for this work, price 12s.

Just published, second edition, price 5s., free by post.
HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF INDIGESTION, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids (Piles). By W. MORGAN, M.D. Directions for the Treatment of these Common Disorders. Rules for Diet, Receipts for Remedies which may be safely taken by persons suffering from these complaints. JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

25,000 BIBLES, Prayer-Books, and Church Services, in every description of binding and type, being the cheapest, largest, and best-bound Stock in the Kingdom, at PARKINSON and GOTTOW, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

SEND SIX STAMPS TO PARKINSON and GOTTOW, 25 Oxford-street, for their Sample Packet of STATIONERY. Sent post-free. No charge for Embossing Creams, Initials, or Address. Country parcels over 20s. carriage-free.

PARKINSON and GOTTOW, Paper and Envelope Makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, the cheapest house in the kingdom. No charge for stamping. No charge for cementing envelopes. No charge for carriage to the country on orders over 20s.
Cream-laid Note, 5 Quires for 6d.
Thick Ditto, 5 Quires for 1s.
Commercial Note, 5 Quires for 1s.
Border-note, 5 Quires for 1s.
India Note, 5 Quires for 1s.
Letter Paper, 4s. per Ream.
Serpentine Paper, 4s. 6d.
Sieve Writing Paper, 3s.
Outside Foolscap, 6s. 6d.
Wedding Stationery.
Copy address—Parkinson and Gottow, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

BALFE'S LATEST BALLADS,
Composed for the most Popular Vocalists of the day—
1. Come into the Garden, Maud (sung by Sims Reeves), 3rd edition .. 3s. 6d.
2. The Deserted Bride (sung by Madame Endersohn) .. 2s. 6d.
3. Oh! Boatman, haste! (sung by Mr. Weiss) .. 2s. 6d.
4. The Green Room Whistler Low and Mild (sung by Miss Dolby), 4th edition .. 2s. 6d.
5. The Keeper and the Flowers (sung by Miss Lascell) .. 2s. 6d.
6. Good Night, Beloved (sung by Sims Reeves), 3rd edition .. 2s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Musical Library, Holles-street.

BALFE'S NEW SINGING METHOD,
Price 5s.—A new Singing Method, without solfeggi, by M. W. Balfe, containing the necessary practice in the form of original ballads and songs. Addressed to persons unable to obtain a master's assistance. This Work will be found a most attractive book to beginners; and, as a collection of beautiful songs, is worth four times the price at which it is published.
BOOSEY and SONS, Musical Library, 23, Holles-street.

MADAME OURY'S TROVATORE
RIGOLETTO, and TRAVIATA. Three Grand Fantaisies Price 4s. each.
BOOSEY and SONS, Musical Library, 23, Holles-street.

VERDI'S OPERAS for PIANO SOLO.
BOOSEY and SONS cheap and complete edition, in cloth volumes, each containing a long description of the plot and music.
Il Trovatore, 5s.
La Traviata, 5s.
Rigoletto, 5s.
Los Vespers Sicilienne, 7s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Musical Library, 23, Holles-street.

COMPLETE OPERAS for the VIOLIN.
Now ready, in 3 vols., cloth, 12s. each, or each opera 2s. 6d., in Complete Operas for the Violin, viz.:—Lucia, Lucia, Puritani, Sonnambula, Norma, Don Juan, Le Prophète, Les Huguenots, Maritana, Bohemian Girl, Rigoletto, Il Barbiere, Ernani, Don Pasquale, Masaniero, Elisir, La Traviata, and Il Trovatore. 2s. 6d. each.
BOOSEY and SONS, Musical Library, 23, Holles-street.

RUDOLF NORDMANN'S PIANOFORTE MUSIC.
Easy, Brilliant, and Popular—
1. La Carita de Rosini (just out) .. 3s. 6d.
2. Mendelssohn's Two-Part Songs (just out) .. 3s. 6d.
3. Tower Scene in Il Trovatore .. 3s. 6d.
4. Ah, Che La Morte, 2nd edition .. 2s. 6d.
5. Libiamo, from La Traviata .. 3s. 6d.
6. La Mia Letizia .. 2s. 6d.
7. La Donna Mobile, 4th edition .. 3s. 6d.
8. Greek Pirates' Chorus, 6th edition .. 2s. 6d.
9. Nuns' Prayer, 6th edition .. 3s. 6d.
10. Il Balen .. 3s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Musical Library, 23, Holles-street.

Dedicated to H. GUELLA, Esq.
THE LORD OF THE ISLES and POLKA MILITAIRE. Two Polkas by MARY WEEKES. Price 2s. 6d., post-free.—F. MOUTRIE, 55, Baker-street.

D'ALBERT'S ERA DIAVOLO. New Quadrille from this popular Opera. Solo, 3s.; Duets, 4s., post-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S ST. PETERSBURG. New Quadrille on Russian Airs, illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 3s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Full Orchestra, 5s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S COURT OF ST. JAMES. QUADRILLE on popular ENGLISH AIRS, beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Solo or Duets; Full Orchestra, 5s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S ESTELLE WALTZ, illustrated in Colours, by BRANDARD. Price 4s., Solo or Duets, post-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SOMEbody CARES FOR ME.—New Song by A. POSTER. Sung by Miss Poole with the greatest success. Price 2s., post-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE BLIND GIRL'S SONG. Just published. Composed by W. P. MILLS. Price 2s., post-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

I'M LEAVING THEE IN SORROW, ANNIE! Sung with immense success by Christy's Minstrels. Music by GEORGE BAILEY, Composer of "The Irish Emigrant." Price 2s., post-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANO-FORTE, price Fifty Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike the ordinary Cottage Piano-forte) Three strings and the fullest Grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is round, full, and rich, and the power equal to that of a Richard Grand. The case is of the most elegant construction, in rosewood, the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. Every possible precaution has been taken to ensure its standing well in time. Chappell and Co., especially for the use of the public, the profession, and merchants to the Foreign Model, feeling assured that no Piano-forte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.—50, New Bond-street, London.

PIANOFORTES for Sale at CHAPPELL'S.
The best Instruments by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for SALE or HIRE—49 and 50, New Bond-street; and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM at Six Guineas, perfect for Class Singing, Private Use, or for the School-room.—CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street; and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, with one stop and five octaves, 10 guineas; three stops, 15 guineas; five stops, 22 guineas; and eight stops, 25 guineas. Full descriptive lists sent on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street.

THE PATENT MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street; and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM AT SIX GUINEAS.
ALEXANDRE and SON have made this Harmonium at the lowest price possible, to bring the instrument within the means of all classes. It is in an Oak Case, with Four Octaves; is alike calculated for Private Houses and for Churches, and is
INDISPENSABLE TO THE SCHOOL-ROOM.
The six-Guinea Harmonium will be taken in exchange for any of the more expensive descriptions, without loss or diminution.
Alexandre and Son obtained the Gold Medal of Honour at the Great Exhibition at Paris, 1855. Their Harmoniums have been pronounced the best by Rosini, Auber, Adam, Thalberg, Liszt, &c., and by the Professors of the Conservatoire de Paris.
The more expensive Harmoniums range from 10 to 55 guineas. These are brought to the greatest perfection, and are equally adapted to the
CHURCH OR DRAWING-ROOM,
AS AN
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE VOICE OR PIANOFORTE.

Messrs. Chappell have just received a number of Alexandre's celebrated **HARMONIUM PIANOFORTES**, which combine the excellence of both instruments. Two can be used in combination by the same performer, or each instrument is perfect in itself. Price from 40 to 150 guineas.
An immense Stock of
PIANOFORTES by the BEST MAKERS, from Twenty Guineas upwards, which can be thoroughly recommended and warranted.
Messrs. Chappell and Co. have just opened a number of
NEW ROOMS FOR INSTRUMENTS,
enabling the purchaser to select a Pianoforte or Harmonium from the largest Stock in London, and to try the merits of the various makers fully.
Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes will be sent on application to
CHAPPELL and Co.,
49 AND 50, NEW BOND-STREET; and 13, GEORGE-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.
Depot, New York, Messrs. BERNARD and FABREGUETTES.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54 Cornhill.
London, for the sale of Musical Boxes, made by the celebrated Messrs. NICOLÉ (Frères), of Geneva, containing operatic, national, favourite, and sacred airs. List of tunes and prices gratis.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.—Handel's MESSIAH complete, 1s. 4d., 2s., 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 15s., and 18s. Haydn's Seasons, arranged by Clementi, 2s., folio copy, 21s. Mount of Olives, folio, 9s. Mozart's Requiem, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W.

I WISH HE WOULD MAKE UP HIS MIND. Price 2s. "A simple and very pretty ballad."—*Theobald*. "The music is gay and sparkling, and sure to become a favourite in the concert-room."—*Theatrical Journal*. Post-free for 24 stamps, from Mr. CHANTREY, Macclesfield.

NEW SONG, HAPPY AS A KING.
Composed by E. L. HIME. Price 2s. 6d., postage-free. This is a happy realisation of Collins's celebrated picture. The words and music, of a joyous character, cannot fail to please. The Song is illustrated with a beautiful lithographic copy of the original painting.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, SPRING BLOSSOMS.
Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d., postage-free. This Song, published in the same elegant form as "Summer Roses," "Autumn Fruits," and "Winter Evergreens," completes the series—a set unsurpassed for the beauty of words, music, and embellishment. "Spring Blossoms" will, if possible, take the lead, as it is most graceful and pleasing.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, THE OLD GARDEN GATE.
Composed by J. W. HOSBS. Price 2s., postage-free. "This song will be a second 'Philip the Falconer' in popularity: the tale is interesting and well told; the music excellent."
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS,
written and composed by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., price 2s. 6d. This elegant ballad may be considered one of Mr. Lover's happiest compositions. Words and music are equally pleasing, and ensure its becoming a general favourite. Postage-free.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

FARMER'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR.
"This is decidedly the most useful and best instruction book for the pianoforte we have seen."—*Musical Review*. Price 4s. Published by J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chapsale.

HENRY FARMER'S ROSE OF THE VALLEY POLKA, just published. Illustrated by Brandard. Solo, 3s.; Duets, 3s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Full Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapsale.

HENRY FARMER'S FLORA GALOP, just published. Price 3s.; Duets, 3s. Illustrated by Brandard. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapsale.

HENRY FARMER'S SYLPHIDE QUADRILLE. Illustrated by Brandard. Solo, 3s.; Duets, 3s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapsale.

HENRY FARMER'S NAPLES VARSOVIANA, just published. Illustrated by Brandard. Solo, 3s. 6d.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Full Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapsale.

HENRY FARMER'S JUNO QUADRILLE just published. Illustrated by Brandard. Solo, 4s. Duets, 4s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapsale.

FARMER'S FIRST LOVE WALTZES, illustrated in colours by Brandard. Solo, 4s.; duets, 4s.; septett, 3s. 6d.; orchestral parts, 5s.—Published by JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapsale. Postage free.

MISS POOLE'S new Cavatina, EFFIE SUNSHINE, just published, composed expressly for her by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.; free for stamps.—W. WILLIAMS, 231, Tottenham-court-road.

ADELE; or, I Miss thy Kind and Gentle Voice.—The Second Edition of this beautiful Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS, is now ready, as sung by Miss Lascell. Price 2s.; free for stamps.—W. WILLIAMS, 231, Tottenham-court-road.

MUSICAL BOX REPOSITORY, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).—WALES and McCULLOCH are direct importers of NICOLÉ FRÈRES' Celebrated MUSICAL BOXES, playing brilliantly the best Popular, Operatic, and Sacred Music. Large Sizes, Four Airs, 4s.; Six, 5s. 6d.; Eight, 6s.; Twelve Airs, 12s. 6d. Small Boxes, Two Tunes, 14s. 6d. and 18s.; Three, 30s.; Four, 40s. Catalogues of Tunes, gratis and post-free, on application.

PIANOFORTES, 14s. per Month, for HIRE, with option of purchase. Full compass of 64 octaves, and warranted. No hire charged if purchased in six months.—OETZMANN and CO., 32, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W.

PIANOFORTES, Secondhand.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have a large assortment, by Erard, Broadwood, and Collard, and all the most esteemed makers, at greatly reduced prices.—201, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS (Alexandre's Patent Model). CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., 201, Regent-street.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory, 225, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 3d. stamp.

SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES, by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

SARL and SONS, Silversmiths (the New Building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of London-manufactured SILVER PLATE, containing every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard.
Silver Spoons and Forks at 7s. 4d. per ounce.
Rich and Elegant Tea and Coffee Equipages, commencing at £30 the full service.
Silver Salvers of all sizes and patterns, from 5s. 10s. to £100.
A large and costly display of silver Presentation Plate, charged at per ounce—Silver department of the building.
Books of Designs and Prices may be obtained.

SARL and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturing ELECTRO and ARGENTINE SILVER PLATERS, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—In the splendid Show Rooms devoted to this department of the business will be found every article usually manufactured.
Corner Dish and Covers—Dish Covers—Soup and Sauce Tureens—Cruet Frames—Tea and Coffee Services—Magnificent Epergnes and Candelabra—Salvers and Tea Trays.
The Argentine Silver Spoons and Forks, solely manufactured by Sarl and Sons, at one-sixth the cost of solid Silver, are especially recommended, having stood the test of Fifteen Years' experience.
Books of Drawing and Prices may be obtained.
All Orders by Post punctually attended to.

SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manu- facturers, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and splendid stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, each warranted, and twelve months' trial allowed.
Silver Watches, of highly-advanced construction, and jewelled with fashionable exterior, at 50s. to £10 10s.
Gold Watches, of all descriptions of movements, from £5 6s. to £20.
Books of Patterns and Prices can be obtained; and all orders, with a remittance, promptly attended to.

SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—The ground floor of the New Building is most particularly devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery and Fine Gold Chains.
In the Jewellery Department will be found a rich and endless assortment of Rings and Brooches, set with magnificent gems, Bracelets and Necklaces, Pins and Studs, &c. All newly manufactured, and in the most recent style. The quality of the gold is warranted.
Fine Gold Chains are charged according to their respective weights, and the quality of the gold is certified by the stamp.
Books of Pattern and Prices can be obtained.
Letters promptly attended to.

SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manu- facturers, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, have a Show-room expressly fitted up for the display of Drawing and Dining Room CLOCKS, manufactured in splendid Ormolu, and exquisitely modelled antique Bronze, the movements of first-class finish, striking the hours and half-hours. Each Clock is warranted. Haircase Clocks in folding and half-moulded cases. Dials for Counting-houses. All charged at manufacturing prices.
The New Building, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.

PATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR COM- PANY, 50, Moorgate-street.—All kinds of Cigars are treated by this process, and are ignited by simple friction, without taste or smell. No extra price. Invaluable to out-door smokers and travellers. 12s. to 42s. per lb.; 4 lb. box, 9s. 6d. Sample box, six fine Havannahs, free 24 postage-stamps; three, 12 stamps.

FRENCH MERINOS in all the New Shades. Same price charged as for the old Colours. Patterns free.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

THE NEW ROBE A LA MILITAIRE, THE GREATEST NOVELTY of the DAY. Style, Taste, and Durability. The Skirt is trimmed and ready for wear. A variety sent to any part of the country for selection, carriage free.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

NOVELTIES IN MOURNING.
The New Robe A LA MILITAIRE, as above, for Mourning. A variety sent to any part of the country, carriage free.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Needle of France, with the new detachable needle. Price 1s. 9d., by post 1s. 10d.; 2s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 3s. 3d.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.
Double skirt, Flounced, and Plain, with Jacket, which is very pretty.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

BUFF and WHITE MARCELLA JACKETS.
The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE SEASIDE DRESSES,
INDIA LAWN, Trimmed with Pink, Blue, and Green Check, Price 15s. 9d.
The most thoroughly French Dress ever imported.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

INDIA LAWN JACKETS
VERY COOL AND ELEGANT, Price 4s. 10s. 6d.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LADIES' INDIA and WEDDING OUT- FITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, from their many years' experience and extensive Stock, are enabled to furnish these orders at a short notice in a very superior style, at wholesale prices. 11, Wigmore-street. Established 1792.

LADIES requiring CHEAP and ELEGANT MILLS will find it greatly to their advantage to apply immediately to BECCI and BECCIALLI, the Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.
800 Flounced Silk Robes, 38s. 6d. to 44 guineas (various). Rich Striped, Checked, and Glacé Silks, 21s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Black and Half-mourning ditto, at the same reduced prices.
a Patterns on application, postage-free.

BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS,
One Guinea.
Hoods, Hair-ribbons.
53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES
Two-and-a-half Guinea.
Baskets to match, One Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Complete.
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS
Chamois Leather, with black foot.
53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LINSEY-WOOLSEY RIDING HABITS
For Little Girls, 2½ Guinea.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

INDIA.—MOURNING ON CREDIT.
Messrs. JAY, of the London General Mourning Warehouse, are prepared to place all orders on a broad commercial basis—namely, to give the facilities of credit, and to charge the lowest possible prices to those families who, in consequence of the late deplorable events in India, may require mourning attire.
Orders by post or otherwise attended to in town or country.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.—JAY'S.

THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!!
at One Shilling per pair; usual price, 1s. 6d.
All Colours but Black and White.
A sample pair post-free for 14 stamps.
BA

THE DONCASTER CUP, 1857.

In this superb work of art, which was contended for on Thursday last, the artist, Mr. H. H. Armstead, returns to "the Cup" in its most classic form, but with finely-modeled figures prominent in the ornamentation. In other words, the Doncaster Cup of this year is a tazza, in silver, surmounted by a group, which, with the subjects of the medallions, illustrates the characteristic story of Meleager's Atalanta, from the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid, of which the poet ventured to predict that his poem would survive him, and be read wherever the Roman name was known. Barely has the rich mythology of Greece been so ably employed by the painter and the sculptor as in the present instance. The poet's story is here exquisitely told in oxydised and burnished silver. In the group surmounting the tazza we have Meleager presenting the head of the boar to Atalanta:—

Grace of the woods. * * * Her head was bare
But for her native ornament of hair;
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above.
Sweet negligence! unheeded bait of Love.
Her sounding quiver on her shoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart and one a bow supplied;
Such was her face as in a nymph display'd
A fair, fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The blushing beauties of a modest maid.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent
With equal force, but various in the event;
The first was fixed in earth—the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood.

Quick and more quick he opes his giddy gyres,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires.
* * But he, the conquering Chief, his foot impress'd
On the strong neck of that destructive beast,
And, gazing on the nymph with ardent eyes,
"Accept," cried he, "fair Nonaerine, my prize."
At this presents her with the tusky head,
And chine with rising bristles roughly spread.
Glad she receiv'd the gift, and seem'd to take
With double pleasure for the giver's sake.

The bas reliefs composing the medallions around the tazza are in the Greek style of the Elgin Marbles from the frieze of the Parthenon, and are descriptive of the hunt of the wild boar, which, at the command of Diana, desolated the country with its ravages, as a punishment for the neglect of her worship; also of the offerings to the gods by Æneas, father of Meleager, omitting the worship of Diana:—

"Unhonoured tho' I am, at least," said she,
"Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be."

The figures decorating the foot represent the sisters of Meleager, who were changed into birds while bewailing the fate of their brother:—

The weeping sisters, but with wings endued,
and sent to flit in air,
Who yearly round his tomb in feathered flocks repair.
Vide Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

The frieze, group, medallions of Diana, and figures at the foot of the tazza, are oxydised, relieved by bright silver chasing. In antique form and characteristic illustration Mr. Armstead is very successful in design and modelling, the spirit of which has been admirably preserved and wrought in metal by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street. It is altogether a noble specimen of art-manufacture.

THE
LARGEST TIN MINE IN THE WORLD.

THE accompanying View of the surface at the Great Wheal Vor United Mine, the largest tin mine in the world, and remarkable for its richness as well as for the grand scale on which its operations are conducted, will, doubtless, prove interesting to our readers; more especially if it should lead any tourists at this travelling-season to visit the romantic country in which this mine is situated, and inspect the works themselves.

The Great Wheal Vor Sett comprises several tin mines, which were formerly separate in working, but which are now united. It is situated in the parish of Briage, in the county of Cornwall, about three miles from Helston, and ten miles from Penzance.

The sett is very large, embracing ground to the extent of four square miles, and the terms upon which it is held are liberal.



THE DONCASTER CUP, 1857.

Already nine steam-engines have been set to work on different parts of the mines. One of these, called Crease's engine, made under the superintendence of the distinguished firm of Cornish engineers, Messrs. Hockin and Loam, and the founders, Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, is the largest pumping-engine used in any mine in the world. She has a 100-inch cylinder, 11 feet stroke, and equal beam; and before she began to work thirteen people dined in the cylinder. This engine is erected near the principal shaft, for the purpose of pumping the water from the deepest level of the mine. The next largest engine is the Trelawney engine, 85-inch cylinder,

within the limits of the adjoining Sithney Wheal Buller Mine, in which this company is largely interested. There are known lodes to the north and south which are not yet examined; but, from the favourable indications of the backs or surface appearance of these lodes, great results are anticipated, whenever they may be brought into work. About 300 fathoms west of Wheal Metal Shaft the old workers found a rich deposit of tin to the value of some thousands of pounds, which they raised with the aid of a rod attached to the stamps, at a tribute of 4d. in the pound. In these days the average price of tin was £40 a ton. At the present time tin sells in a rising market at about £30

11 feet stroke, equal beam. A 32-inch whim-engine of 10 feet stroke, standing near Crease's engine, is used for a threefold purpose: first, for drawing up the tin; then as a capstan, doing all the work required in the pit; and thirdly, as a man-engine, for both lowering and raising the men—by which latter operation an economy of 25 per cent on the labour cost is obtained. The other engines are used for various purposes, such as pumping, winding, stamping, &c. All of them are in the best order; and Crease's engine is an object of special interest with every one who visits this property. It works admirably, and does the founders and engineers the greatest credit.

A water-wheel of 26 feet in diameter sets in motion (with water from both the large engines) a series of sawing machinery, with which the timber required on the mine is cut for its proper uses. It also sets in motion all the machinery in the engineers' shop, consisting of powerful lathes, planing-machine, boring-machine, screw-making machine, &c.; in fact, all the machinery requisite for fitting up powerful engines.

The perpendicular depth of the mine is upwards of 230 fathoms; and at the time the present adventurers commenced working the water had reached the adit, which was 28 fathoms from the surface.

Amongst the surface operations, which are most attractive, is the tin-dressing department, presided over by Captain Oats, who has great experience, and whose ingenuity in simplifying labour and inventing contrivances for economising it, and thus cheapening the cost of production, is everywhere apparent. The stamping-engine to which the ore is brought to be pulverised is a 36-cylinder double acting. She works 120 heads of stamps, and will pulverise 4000 to 5000 tons of stuff per month. Besides this engine there are five water-wheels working stamps. These are placed on different parts of the ground, over an extent of country nearly a mile in length. The dressing-floors are admirably formed on a declivity, so that the slimes, which contain the grains of tin in solution, flow down over the various machines required to free the tin from the accompanying earthy particles, until it is brought to the state required for the process of burning, when it is thrown into an oven, where it remains a sufficient time to be purified of its sulphur and arsenic; it then undergoes another washing, when it is ready for the smelters, who run it down into block tin, and then it is ready for commercial purposes.

Having drained the water to its present level, the high ground east and west has been found more productive at the lower levels than was anticipated; and from these levels good returns are made monthly.

As the water is gradually withdrawn from these lower levels the whole of this ground will be available for working, and will, of course, add greatly and rapidly to the returns of the mine. So far we have referred only to the main lode in Wheal Vor. A lode stands to the south of the main lode in Wheal Vor, about 200 fathoms, called the Wheal Metal Lode. The workings in this lode were resumed about three years since, and the adventurers have found some parts of it to be worth £500 per fathom. There the men are down to the 100-fathom level; and from this lode alone ore has been raised at the rate of a profit of £20,000 per annum. South of this lode another lode nearly parallel has been opened, about 10 fathoms distance from the metal lode. This lode so far, has proved a most valuable one.

In the extension of these two lodes eastward they form a junction under most favourable circumstances



SURFACE WORKS OF THE GREAT WHEAL VOR TIN MINE, CORNWALL.

per ton. Not only is there a better price obtainable for the ore, but the cost of production is considerably reduced.

The immense importance of a mine of this magnitude to any district in which it may spring up may be seen from the fact that the working expenses in labour and materials are about £5000 a month.

The present management hope eventually to be able to return 200 tons of tin a month. The returns from Wheal Vor have already amounted to between two and three millions sterling.

Another mine is being commenced by Mr. Edward Crease to the south of this, under the name of Sithney Wheal Vor, which possesses the most powerful water-wheel in the county, and with anticipations of the same fortunate results as have attended its more matured and rich neighbour.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE view of Messrs. Prichard and Seddon's prize design, of which we gave an engraving last week, embraced both the War and the Foreign Offices as they would be seen from Parliament-street; thus, while, perhaps, exhibiting better the general appearance which the whole group of buildings would present, than in the case of the other prize designs we have engraved, the scale was necessarily so much smaller than those of the rest, of which one office alone was shown, that their details, in comparison, appeared to disadvantage, whereas their treatment is at least as bold and effective as any.

The general arrangement of their design is as follows:—Both the War and the Foreign Offices are treated as separate and distinct buildings, square and compact in plan. They are connected on the side of Charles-street by a light open screen, with an archway; and on the side of Downing-street by the Foreign Residence, which also, differing from most of the other designs, is a separate building, having the State apartments looking towards the Park, and the private ones into the court between the offices, with an entrance under an archway, through which there is a carriage-drive passing from Downing-street into Charles-street.

Each office has the main entrance in the centre of the facade, the one towards Parliament-street, and the other towards the Park, leading to spacious outer and inner halls, occupying the centre of the building, whence corridors branch off to the several departments, all being amply lighted, and providing immediate access to every part. A noble staircase, with wrought-iron lantern lights in the roof over, leads to the different floors. The plan, it will thus be seen, is exceedingly simple, but is in exact accordance with the "Instructions"; the difficulty of providing the very various amounts of area required on each floor being overcome by means of receding loggias or projecting oriels, expedients to which the Gothic lends itself so much more readily than any other style.

The elevations are treated with great simplicity and breadth, without buttresses or any unnecessary feature, the sky outline having been principally depended upon for picturesque effect; nor is any part of the plan sacrificed for the sake of the elevations, the windows being arranged as most convenient for the rooms, as well as symmetrically on the exterior; they are throughout five or four feet wide by twelve or ten feet high, with ordinary sashes, without mullions or anything to obstruct light; they are surmounted by richly-moulded and cusped arches, having relieving arches over, with various coloured vousoirs; the heads are filled with sculpture, and the jambs have polished granite shafts with carved capitals. The windows generally are grouped together with niches between, with crocketed canopies, intended to be filled with statues of eminent men connected with the departments; and, at heights where they would be best seen, are panels for sculptures in bas-relief. A rich projecting cornice runs round the buildings, and is returned round the pinnacles at the corners projecting upon carved brackets.

The angles of the War Office next Parliament-street are made marked features by arched balconies—useful in cases of public processions. The roofs also are made prominent at the corners; the chimney-stacks are carried up boldly, and a range of dormers gives light and ventilation to the space within the roofs, which are intended for the storage of records. A lofty tower with stone spire rises from the centre of the facades of both offices, the interiors of which might be used for similar or many other purposes. That next the Park is intended for a clock tower. These towers would group effectively with those of the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament; nor can they in any case be considered more unnecessary than the ranges of columns with entablatures built out for the sake of being supported, and the empty vases which form the main, if not only, sources of ornament in the opposing styles.

The roofs are proposed to be banded with slate of different colours, and to have an ornamental tile ridge-crest.

There is no reason to suppose that the cost of executing this design would exceed that of any other substantial building, fulfilling in the same manner the requirements of the instructions supplied to the competing architects.

In the Report which accompanied Messrs. Prichard and Seddon's design for the Government Offices, after noticing the rumoured prejudice against the Gothic style, and contending in a similar manner to Mr. Scott that, for the proposed, as for all other buildings of the present day, its advantages over those of classic are greatly superior, as being far more pliable, and less hampered by conventionality, and therefore more practically useful, and as being national, and in harmony with the Abbey and Houses of Parliament which the offices would adjoin, they proceed to say:—

It is true that some objections, not wholly without foundation, have been made to many of the modern attempts to revive Gothic architecture; but in these errors has been made of selecting too late a type, and of copying too rigidly ancient examples conceived and executed under circumstances so different. Such objections, however they may refer to individual examples, the authors contend are not just when applied to the style itself, since it is capable of being adapted to meet the various requirements and complicated arrangements of civil, equally as well as of ecclesiastical, buildings of the present day.

In the accompanying design, which is the result of a careful study of the best structures in England and upon the Continent, the authors have endeavoured to obtain the simplicity and dignity suitable to the purpose of the building, and so to grapple with the subject as to avoid the objections referred to; not to sacrifice any constructive requirement for the sake of effect, to introduce no useless ornament, and to dispose every window centrally, both as regards the rooms within and the exterior elevation, and to thoroughly light every part of the building.

As their system of decoration the authors propose that the niches between the windows should be filled with statues of the several successive statesmen connected with the War and Foreign Departments, and the panels by sculptures representing the worthy deeds of the men of England, so as to render the building a memorial monument, and afford the Government an opportunity of encouraging the highest class of art at not an excessive immediate cost, as the scheme would necessarily be a progressive one. They propose also that the walls should be faced with Forest of Dean stone, with bands of white magnesian limestone, and the vousoirs of the relieving arches alternating of the same materials, and the columns generally of polished rose-coloured granite, thus securing a lasting and delicate polychromy, the want of which renders the modern street architecture of London so painfully monotonous.

THE LAVENDER HARVEST has this year been unusually fine. *Lavandula vera* is a native of Persia, the Caucasus, Barbary, and the south of Europe, whence it has been brought to England, and is currently cultivated, so as to yield an essential oil of otto very superior to that produced in its original place of growth. (*Pleasant Art of Perfumery*). It was long supposed that lavender could only be brought to perfection in the neighbourhood of Mithras, in Sicily; but it has, within the last half century, been found that a soil and climate still more suited to its growth exists near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, where it is cultivated by Mr. Samuel Perks, with great success, in open plantations. In October, a large number of ships from the old plants are placed in beds, where they are allowed to remain for twelve months, during which time they are carefully cropped. When a year old they are planted out in the weather, in rows four feet apart, with a space of three feet from plant to plant; but are not allowed to flower—the clipping being still continued, in order to strengthen them, which object is further promoted by a regular supply of short manure to the roots; or superphosphate of lime greatly improves the appearance of the plant, and causes it also to produce finer flowers. The quantity of lavender grown in England is far beyond ordinary belief. Mr. Perks informs us that 7000 lb. of essential oil is about his produce at Hitchin; and as it requires about 100 lb. of flowers to produce each pound of oil, one acre of land to produce 2600 lb. of lavender-flowers, England spares 270 acres of land for growing this plant, the fragrance of which is finer in Britain than elsewhere. The usual mode of procuring the otto is to draw out the oil; but very little is produced from the stalks, and that little of inferior quality. Mr. Perks employs only the flowers, stripped from the stalks previously to the distillation; and, though this is necessarily a more expensive way of proceeding, the aroma of the otto produced by this process is far superior to that of any other.

The beautiful ornamental pleasure-grounds adjoining the botanic and flower gardens at Kew, now in all their autumnal splendour, will close on the 30th inst.

JOINT STOCKS OUT OF JOINT.

THE approaching trial of the British Bank directors, the litigation in re the Tipperary Bank, and the disclosures relative to the Eastern Banking Company and the Surrey Gardens, as well as the American railway crisis, promise to be topics that will not soon be dismissed from public attention.

Independently of the Act passed last Session, in consequence of the Royal British Bank frauds, the thirty-first section of the Joint-stock Companies Act pronounces fraudulent acts of omission and commission by directors of companies to be misdemeanours, and punishable as such. We are, therefore, unable to understand how declarations of dividends by directors, fully knowing a company to be in an insolvent state, have not hitherto been considered fraudulent acts of commission; or how the culpable withholding from shareholders the fact of consummated ruin, and of impending bankruptcy, have not been considered fraudulent acts of omission. The theory of the law is unmistakable, but in practice we find this most admirable provision to be a dead letter. To tell the truth, our mercantile system as regards association is still at nursery. If we look into authorities on mercantile law of a generation ago, we find that the broad principles of ordinary sole partnership trading, of venter and purchaser, of principal and agent, and of the incidents of exchange, allurement, and insurance, had been thought out in all directions and clearly laid down, and that the nineteenth century has contented itself with accumulation of precedent, with more precise definitions of principles already recognised, and with the consolidation and concentration of scattered enactments.

It has not been so with joint-stock companies. Here almost the whole fabric has been of modern construction. Our legislation, beginning with the period of the reaction against the South Sea and other schemes in the reign of George I., and up to a recent period, has been inadequate to cope with the evils that have grown out of the enormous extension of the principle of mercantile association. The grasp of capital and influence by the projectors and promoters of joint-stock companies has been so comprehensive as to have amounted to a revolution, social as well as financial. Scientific discovery and mechanical ingenuity have created the necessity for combinations far beyond the capital of the greatest millionaires. The directorship of some great companies is almost equivalent to a seat in Parliament, and a chairmanship is only less than a seat in the Cabinet. Hence the halo of mystery and respect that surrounds the board-room. Hence the indisposition of isolated skirmishers to go up to the attack of a corps securely entrenched by proxies and patronage. At last the blow-up does take place, but involving assailant shareholder and defendant director in one common ruin. Curtains are thrown down; all is unveiled—ruins instead of securities meet the eye.

In spite of repeated warnings, explosions, and exposures, the same work is repeated, to the ruin of the adventurous shareholder, and the edification of the newspaper reader, for the simple reason that this is, *par excellence*, the age of joint-stock companies. When the future historian of the nineteenth century comes to the social division of his subject, and asks himself what is the distinguishing characteristic of the middle of the nineteenth century, it will, we apprehend, be answered that the spirit of mercantile association is the most prominent feature of the period, and that which, in the civil sphere, has taken the firmest hold of the minds of men; and this not only in England and the United States, but even in France. Play, gallantry, wit, and luxury reigned supreme in the France of last century. To this succeeded the revolutionary and military manias, which each had their period—first of terror at home, and then of terror abroad. But the types of the polite old gallant, as well as of the military *muscadin* of the swaggering school, have entirely disappeared, and their place is taken by the industrial adventurer, honest and dishonest—solid millionaire, or slippery Mercadet. Descendants of the most ancient families, who in former days treated even *la haute finance* as *la roture*, now swarm in the directorate of innumerable companies that have sprung up on the other side of the Channel. As to English society of the present day, it may be called the revolt of the new rich against the old. Our ancient perukes complain of the invasion of the Goths and Huns of Industry—talk of its requiring three generations to make a gentleman. No doubt they console themselves with the idea that three generations after our commercial prosperity is gone our tone will be perfect.

This is, in fact, the age neither of chivalry nor of romance, but really and truly of joint-stock companies. And yet the material fact has a poetry of its own. It is expressive of pecuniary ease and political security, the result of ages of valour in arms, and wisdom in policy. In a recent publication we are informed that Prince Talleyrand once asked the Duke of Wellington, to what country an honest man might retire with the best chance of security, and they both agreed that that country was England. From this security sprang confidence, and from this confidence the fact of so large a portion of the intellect, the science, and the capital of Britain gravitating to commercial association. The result has been undertakings of the most gigantic description. Roads go no longer up hill and down dale, but through mountains. Bridges span not merely rivers, but valleys and estuaries. Inland towns become seaports, and from seaports proceed the vessels of steam-navigation companies that in number, size, and value are equivalent to the navies of secondary maritime States.

But the shareholders of these undertakings, from the miscalculation of engineers and architects, the fallacious statements of legal schemers, the mismanagement of directors, and the occasional malversations of officers, call to mind the old Hungarian designation of "Misera contribuens Plebs." The evil, however, is producing its own remedy; so that at no former period do we recollect a more general indignation at what has been passing in directorial conclaves in these latter months. The wealth and social status of the members of the leading directorial boards have hitherto been a barrier to any very stringent application of section 31 of the Joint-stock Companies Act. We apprehend, however, that this forbearance has reached its limit, and that henceforth directors will be able to indulge in no illusions. In consequence of the delicate nature of the credit of a bank where confidence and capital are convertible terms, there will always be allowed a greater latitude than in other undertakings (and this we say not to palliate in the least the monstrous lengths to which the directors of the Royal British Bank went). But in other undertakings there is no reason whatever for the prolongation of a fatal secrecy as to the difficulties of a joint-stock company. With common prudence and common fair dealing, a crisis ought never to come on the proprietors "like a thunderclap." When a house is on fire or a ship runs aground the inmates are alarmed to prepare for safety. That the last pilot should be the first to escape in the pinnace, leaving the unfortunate passengers to their fate, is contrary to all the canons of sound navigation. But, if this pilot says he is a land-man, this will not avail; why did he take the place of an effective pilot or navigator? There must be an end, not only of scheming, but of useless, ignorant, *dumy* directors. Without general or special capacity, men having a certain position in society are far too ready to barter their respectability for the guineas of board-room attendance; and are, in the end, dupes of their vanity, or of the still less pardonable fault of a petty avarice. In the interest of the widow and the orphan we look anxiously for a stringent conformity with those provisions of the existing Acts that may be considered a security for shareholders against the intromissions of directors and officers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OBSERVER, Dublin.—OPEN OR CLOSE DEBUTS.—The increasing tendency among players, in serious contests, to adopt the close games can only be checked, as we have repeatedly remarked, by a mutual stipulation in every match that a certain number of the games shall be open ones. The truth is it is a great error to suppose that the question "close or open" depends altogether on the second player. In many cases the second player would prefer one of the lively, spirited gambits, and would willingly defend it; but he knows the moment he offers the challenge his opponent will shrink it, and play himself the closest of close games, the "Ruy Lopez" attack. We are glad to find, from our correspondent's communication, and from the following letter addressed to Mr. Stanton by M. Le Comte Basterot, a distinguished patron of Chess in France, that the subject is exciting the attention of amateurs both here and abroad:—

"My Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you my uneasiness at the direction Chess appears to be taking. Instead of the delightful excursions we were happy of old to make in the fruitful and diversified realm of the *Grand Jeu*, in company of the *Grand Maître*, M. de Saint-Amant, and others, we now see ourselves, it appears, torn from our natural haunts by a mutual stipulation in every match that a certain number of the games shall be open ones. The truth is it is a great error to suppose that the question 'close or open' depends altogether on the second player. In many cases the second player would prefer one of the lively, spirited gambits, and would willingly defend it; but he knows the moment he offers the challenge his opponent will shrink it, and play himself the closest of close games, the 'Ruy Lopez' attack. We are glad to find, from our correspondent's communication, and from the following letter addressed to Mr. Stanton by M. Le Comte Basterot, a distinguished patron of Chess in France, that the subject is exciting the attention of amateurs both here and abroad:—

"My Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you my uneasiness at the direction Chess appears to be taking. Instead of the delightful excursions we were happy of old to make in the fruitful and diversified realm of the *Grand Jeu*, in company of the *Grand Maître*, M. de Saint-Amant, and others, we now see ourselves, it appears, torn from our natural haunts by a mutual stipulation in every match that a certain number of the games shall be open ones. The truth is it is a great error to suppose that the question 'close or open' depends altogether on the second player. In many cases the second player would prefer one of the lively, spirited gambits, and would willingly defend it; but he knows the moment he offers the challenge his opponent will shrink it, and play himself the closest of close games, the 'Ruy Lopez' attack. We are glad to find, from our correspondent's communication, and from the following letter addressed to Mr. Stanton by M. Le Comte Basterot, a distinguished patron of Chess in France, that the subject is exciting the attention of amateurs both here and abroad:—

LEX, Lincoln's Inn.—It is gratifying to find that, whatever the indifference manifested here to the improvement of existing Chess Laws, the amateurs of the United States are fully alive to the importance of the subject. A special committee has been appointed to investigate the subject at their forthcoming congress. This committee is composed, among others, of A. Allen, Esq., Professor of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Vethake, Provost of the same University; Professor Agnel, and Dr. Lewis. From such a council we shall have an opinion upon the new treatise submitted by Messrs. Jaenich, Heydebrand, and Staunton, which, as coming from a body not of mere chess-players, but gentlemen and scholars as well, and representing the sentiments of an immense community of Chess amateurs, will probably be decisive.

J. P.—In Enigma 1018, the Pawn decried as on King's square should be on Black King's 5th.

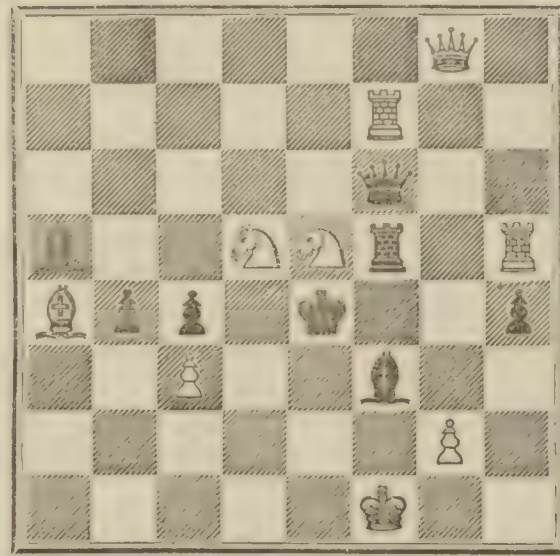
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 707.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 5th	B takes Kt (best)	3. Q or B mates.	
2. B to Q 4th	Anything		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 709.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes B at K 6th	Q takes Q	3. Kt to Q 6th	Anything
2. Kt from K's 6th to K's 5th	Q takes Kt at K's 5th	4. Kt to K 7th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 709.
By G. M.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

Game between Mr. ANDERSEN and Mr. KIPPING.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q takes Q B P	(b) B to K 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q to Q 6th	Q R to Q 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q to Q 6th	P to K 4th
4. B to Q 4th	B to Q 4th	17. B to Q 6th	Q R to Q 5th
5. P to Q 3rd	P takes P	18. P to K 3rd	Q B takes K R P
6. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd	19. B to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	20. P takes B	Q to K 5th
8. Q Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd	21. K to K 2nd	P to K 4th
9. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	22. R to K 5th	R to K 2nd
10. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th	23. R to K 2nd	B takes K B P
11. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	24. Q R to K 5th	B to K 6th
12. Q to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	25. K B to Q Kt 5th	P takes Q B
(ch) (a)		26. Q to Q 2nd	R to K Kt 6th
13. Q takes P	Castles	27. K to R sq	

And Black announced mate in three moves (d).

(a) B to Q Kt 5th (ch) strikes us as preferable.
(b) It was tempting to win this second Pawn, but he would, perhaps, have done much better in retreating his Queen at once.
(c) This was ingenious, but not sufficiently well considered.
(d) White had foreseen that if his adversary took the Pawn it would cost a piece, but he thought he could further on be more easily won. Black, however, had seen that the Pawn was not so easily won. It was not by such play as this that Mr. Andersen won his games in 1857; but by a more solid and judicious play. He has not as yet before us to exaggerate it. In better-winded judgments, however, his reputation is founded on too broad a basis for the sake of a few games to shake the edifice. The only fair test of a great chess master's genius is his play on the whole for many years, and, tried by this proof, Mr. Andersen must always rank as one of the very best players the present age has produced.
(e) The last four moves are cleverly played by Mr. Kipping, and the coup de grace is especially commendable.

Another Skirmish between the same Athlete.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. R takes Kt	B to K 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 4th
3. B to Q 4th	B to Q 4th	17. R takes P	P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	18. R to K 4th	P takes P
5. P to Q 3rd	B to Q 4th	19. P to K Kt 3rd	Q B to K 6th (b)
6. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 3rd	20. K R to K sq	Kt takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. K R takes P (c)	B takes Kt
8. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	22. R to K 4th	Q R to Q B sq
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	23. Q to Q sq	Q takes R
10. P takes P	Castles	24. Kt takes Q	Q R to Q sq
11. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	25. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
12. Q B to Q 2nd (a)	P to Q 4th	26. K Kt to B 3rd	R takes B
13. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 7th	27. Kt takes B	R to Q 4th
14. Q R to K 2nd	B takes B	28. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 5th

And White resigns.

(a) Q's Bishop to K Kt 5th would have been a more embarrassing move to Black.
(b) A very young player will discern why Black dared not take the offered Kt.
(c) White plays well to gain the Queen, but in winning her he loses the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1018.—By W. GRISHAM.

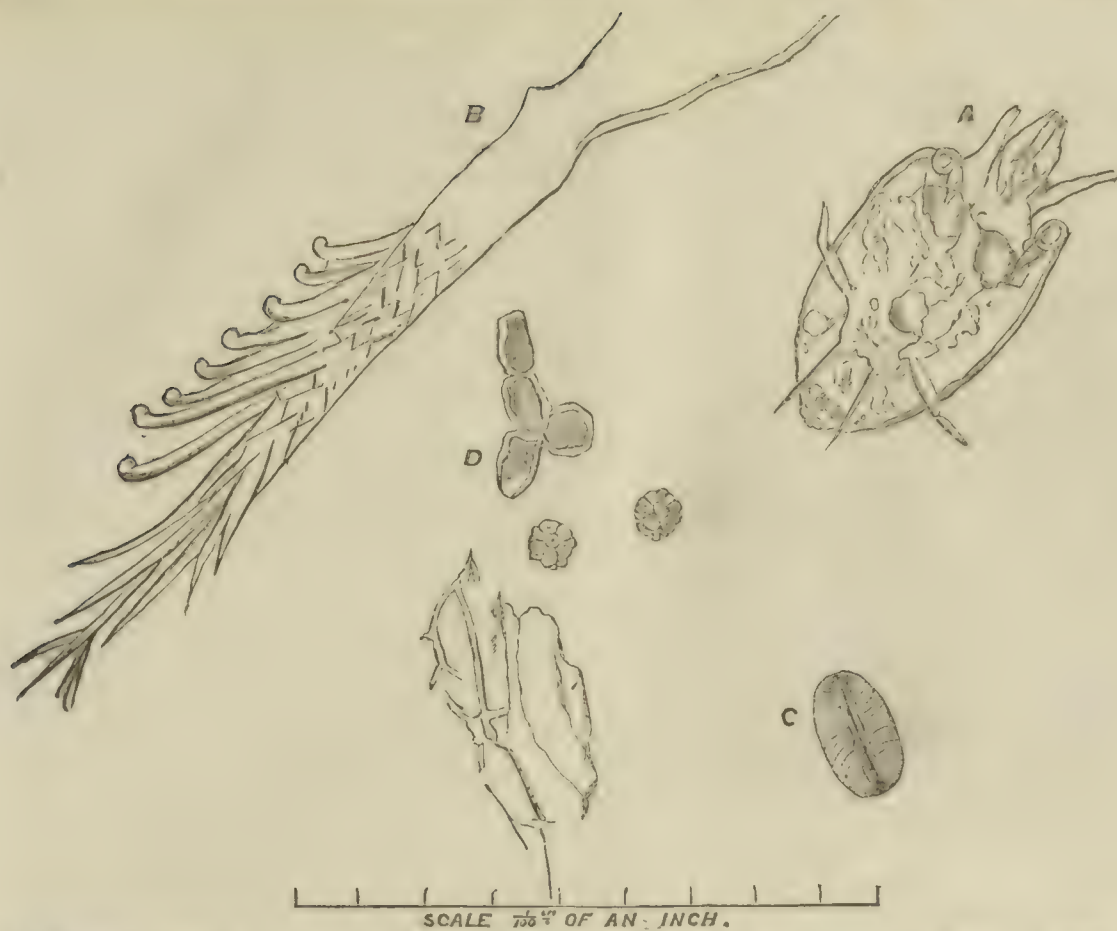
White: K at Q 4th, R at Q 2nd, B at K 4th and Q R 4th, Kt at K 3rd.
Black: K at K B 6th; P's at K R 4th, K B 3rd and 4th, Q B 4th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1019.—By E. B. COOK, of Hoboken.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at Q 2nd, B's at K R 2nd and Q 3rd, Kt's at K 7th and Q 4th; P's at K B 3rd, Q B 6th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, R at Q sq, B's at K R 5th and Q 2nd; P's at K R 3rd, K 3rd, Q 2nd, and Q Kt 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.



A. Fossil parasite from Tingewick, drawn with camera 1-6th A eyepiece. B. Fossil remains of some insect, 1-6th eyepiece. C. Fossil shell, 1-6th eyepiece. D. Vegetable structure. SCALE $\frac{1}{100}$ OF AN INCH.

THE TINGEWICK FOSSILS.

THE TINGEWICK FOSSILS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your Journal for last January 24, you gave some representations of fossil remains in chalk which had been found extending across a field of clay in Tingewick, Bucks, specimens of which had been sent to several gentlemen conversant with geological matters, who, from a cursory examination of them, reported them to be merely chance concretions of chalk, not having been formed in or upon any vegetable or animal structures. Since that time fresh varieties of them have been found, like pods or seeds, and fungi, some formed in fragments of gryphites, and others inclosing belemnites, which could hardly be reconciled with that opinion; and, moreover, they have been submitted to a rigid examination by a gentleman as well known in the microscopical as in the political world, the Rev. S. G. Osborn, of Blandford, whose report and drawing are subjoined.

Blandford.

My dear Sir,—I have already informed you that I had made some preparations for my microscope from the mushroom-shaped fossils you forwarded to me as found at Tingewick, and I inclose you sketches I have made from two of my slides. It may be as well for me to state that I broke up several of the little "mushrooms," and boiled the pieces for

a considerable time in nitric and hydrochloric acids alternately. I then mixed small portions of the residue with Canada balsam for mounting.

A, the fossil parasite, is most beautifully preserved. My drawing does but poor justice to it; still it will give you a good idea of the original; and the scale obtained by carefully substituting the stage micrometer for the slide will show you how wonderfully minute a creature it is, and yet it is perfect, even to the two fine bristle-like appendages at the tail.

B I take to be the tail of some marine insect. It is perfectly transparent, but with oblique light shows that it is scaled. C is a very beautiful marine shell, with a power of 700 diameters. The lines resolve themselves clearly into dots, disposed in the most regular order. Besides this shell I have discovered several others similar to those of the *Coscinodiscus* species found in guano, but smaller.

D shows some distinct specimens of some seed spores, in conjunction, also, with some remains of vegetable and leaf tissue. I find a great many of the spores scattered about my preparations, and there are many perfect bits of vegetable cell structure. I shall be most happy to show them to any geologist. I have not myself the least doubt that the small masses you sent me are of vegetable origin, nor have I any doubt but that A, B, C are marine remains. To what species A belongs, or B is a "remanet," I leave others to say. My own supposition as to A is, that it is the parasite of some creature; but what antediluvian was honoured by its attachment I know not. You may make any use you like of this hasty letter and the sketch; and believe me, yours, S. G. O.

To William Stowe, Esq., Buckingham.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM IN MESSINA.

NAPLES, Sept. 5, 1857.

I SEND you two drawings of some hailstones which fell in Messina on August 17. The exact proportions are given as measured by compasses, and one of the drawings represents a section. As to the character of the storm, I cannot do better than send you an extract from a letter written by a person who witnessed it:—"We have had such a hailstorm here that I am really anxious to know whether you have

in pieces by the artillery of heaven. There was a tremendous thunderstorm at the same time, and the Calabrian and Sicilian mountains played football with the echoes in fine style. As I have not the power to describe the scene, I will try to explain the sketches of the extraordinary hailstones which I have sent you. At first they were of the smaller size. They were brought up from our garden as soon as the storm ceased, and the drawings represent the exact size of the stones, measured with compasses, whilst the weight is marked on each. They must, however, have been much heavier when they fell. In Messina many weighed one rotolo and a half (a rotolo is equal to thirty-three ounces); one weighed fifty-two ounces. On the mountains some are said to have weighed four rotoli. Masses of ice, like rock, fell in shivers on striking the ground. They were of all shapes and sizes. Some were like bunches of grapes; others perfectly round and smooth, as a cannon-ball. The damage which has been inflicted on trees and vegetation is immense. The roofs of many houses were broken in and completely perforated, and the destruction of tiles has been universal. Numbers of persons have been seriously hurt, and one poor child was killed by a hailstone falling on her head. A boat with fishermen was passing by my window as the storm commenced, when all the men sprang out in their fright into the sea, and slipped under their boat for protection." Such are the details of this awful storm, to which nothing that we could add would be more graphic.

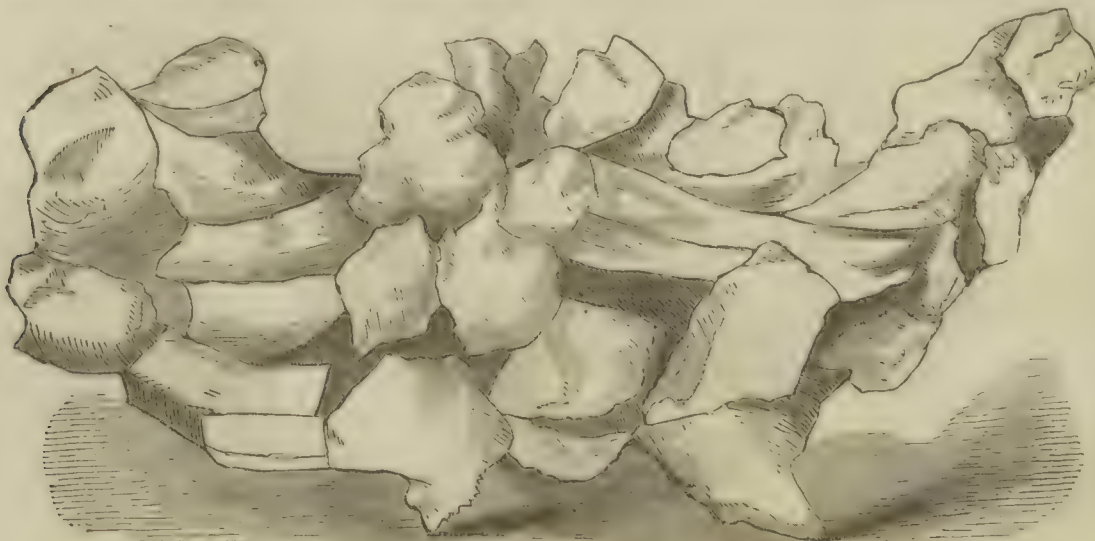
HENRY WREFFORD.

WINTERING IN DAVIS'S STRAITS.—The *Hull Packet* says:—"A letter (dated July 24) has been received in this town by way of New London, America, from Mr. Skelton, the present mate of the barque *Atibi*, of Aberdeen, which vessel wintered in Davis's Straits. Out of her crew, consisting of thirty-four men, five have died of surry, occasioned by living on salt meat, and the want of suitable provisions; and the doctor of the ship, in desperation, had leaped overboard, and was drowned. Amongst the dead are the mate, Mr. Dannatt, and several other men from Hull. The *Atibi* was nine months locked up in the ice, and was not released therefrom till July; and it will be November before she reaches Scotland. She caught three whales last fall, and three more this summer, making altogether fifty-five tons of oil, up to the 24th of July; and it was possible that more might be caught, but the fish, though plentiful, were very wild, and would not allow the ships to come near them."



HAILSTONE SECTION FALLEN IN MESSINA, AUG. 17, 1857.

escaped it or not. "Alas for your beautiful flowers if you have not! I think I am destined to witness wonders when I visit Messina. In 1855, when I was last here, waterspouts broke over the mountains, carrying death and desolation in their course; and now this appalling hailstorm has burst upon us, calling to mind the hailstorm plague of Egypt. Crash it came perpendicularly down as if icebergs had been rent



HAILSTONE, EIGHT OUNCES, NATURAL SIZE, FALLEN IN MESSINA, AUG. 17, 1857.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has contributed the sum of £500 towards the endowment scheme of the Established Church.

The Prince Consort has become a donor to the building fund of the Birmingham and Midland Institute of £100.

The Prince of Wales has presented a box containing a full set of implements for the noble game of cricket to Grasmere School and the young people of Grasmere.

The King of Prussia, as head of the house of Hohenzollern, has sanctioned the marriage of the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern with the King Dom Pedro.

The King of Denmark will set out to-morrow (Sunday) from Copenhagen for a tour of three weeks in Jutland and the Duchy of Schleswig.

The Bey of Tunis is about to send to the Queen 200 choice palm-trees.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier leave their villa at Richmond at the end of the month, on their return to Spain for the winter.

The Duke of Cambridge had a lengthened interview with the Ambassador of France on Sunday afternoon at Albert-gate House.

The reigning Prince of Surat, Mehar-Jafer-Ali-Khan, has arrived at Paris with a numerous suite. After remaining a few days in the capital he will return to India by Alexandria and Suez.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to lay the foundation-stone of a Crimean monument in Sheffield early in October. The day will be observed as a general holiday.

At Milan, on the 7th inst., the Archduke Maximilian gave a grand dinner in honour of the King of the Belgians, who had arrived there the preceding day.

At Sheffield, on Tuesday, the Duchess of Norfolk laid the foundation-stone of a school, to be called St. Marie's Girls' School.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered that in the course of next month a census of all the population of the empire shall be taken.

It is rumoured that after the Emperor Napoleon has met the Czar at Stuttgart their Imperial Majesties will return to Paris, where an interview with Queen Victoria will take place.

The friends of Viscount Ebrington are painfully anxious as to the sight of the noble Viscount's remaining eye, the symptoms in connection with which have recently become of an alarming character.

Count de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, has returned to Paris from his visit to Ostend.

The Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester is to close on the 15th October.

The Lord Mayor has received from the Marquis of Dalhousie a cheque for £500 (not £5000, as has been generally stated in the papers) towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian rebellion.

The accounts from the south of Russia represent the harvest round the Sea of Azoff as wonderful, and that Berdiansk is likely to take away much of the trade of Odessa.

Miss Florence Nightingale is now staying at Malvern, under hydropathic treatment.

A telegraphic line is to be commenced forthwith between Marseilles and Constantinople. The wires will pass by the Hyères Islands to Corsica, and so on from island to island till they reach Constantinople.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, during last week was 1954, of which 674 were new cases.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England have decided that their meeting for 1860 shall be held (subject to the usual conditions) so as to embrace Kent and Surrey.

Mr. Crossthwaite, a naturalised Prussian, has received his exequatur as English Consul at Cologne.

Two parties of Russian and English sailors have recently had a scuffle in St. Petersburg, which resulted in loss of life to one Russian and numerous severe injuries to others.

At a meeting of the Town Council of the city of Oxford on Monday morning the Earl of Abingdon was unanimously elected High Steward.

Some Indians from Delhi have within the last few days taken up their residence in the Hôtel des Italiens, Paris. They quitted Delhi at a moment when the mutineers and the English troops were engaged in a serious battle under the walls of the city.

Mr. Finlay, who was, for upwards of a quarter of a century, proprietor of the *Northern Whig*, died at Glenarm on Thursday week.

A few days ago, at Havre, a boa constrictor, received from Brazil, laid an egg, and almost immediately a serpent about 1½ foot long issued from it. No preparations having been made to receive the young boa, it died soon after of cold.

M. Boissonade, the distinguished Hellenist, has just died in Paris, at the age of eighty-three. He was professor of Greek literature at the Faculty of Letters, and was the oldest member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres.

At a place near Clifton (the Flat Holms) a young lady got into the clutches of a bear which is tethered there, and was not released without considerable difficulty.

In one of the departments of France, the other day, a boy, aged twelve years, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for maliciously setting fire to some farm produce.

A man and horse have been killed near Pardshaw by lightning.

Dr. Rae's schooner, the *Iceberg*, with which he intended next spring to go in search of Sir John Franklin's remains, is supposed to have been lost on Lake Ontario with all on board.

A gentleman is now in the New Forest buying up for the French Government the numerous donkeys which are reared there.

A local paper states that the name of Mr. John Frost, the Chartist, and ex-Mayor of Newport, appears on the Townhall door, as claiming to be restored to the list of freemen for the borough.

Mr. McCarthy, a member of the Geographical Society of Paris, has just started on a journey to Timbuctoo. He speaks Arab and various African dialects with great fluency. He travels alone.

Among the old soldiers who have applied for the Saint Helena medal was a man named Harmond, residing at La Chapelle de Denis. This veteran, who is 107 years of age, and has a white beard which descends to his waist, still walks with a firm step.

At the Aylesbury petty sessions, on Saturday last, Mr. Senior, one of the magistrates of the county, was fined £5 for shooting without a game certificate.

The cholera has broken out at Hamburg. Between the 29th ult. and the 6th inst. there were 239 cases, of which 136 proved fatal.

Joseph Stillman, one of the two convicts who escaped from Bristol gaol some months since, has been captured on the River St. Lawrence, concealed in the ship *Siloom*, bound to Quebec.

It has been calculated that the number of claimants for the French St. Helena medal will amount to 100,000, which will be an expense of about 200,000 fr. to the country.

On Friday (last week) the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and the Vernon and Turner Collection of Paintings at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, were closed to the public until Monday, the 26th of October, when they will be reopened.

The island on Derwentwater, which periodically sinks and floats, has just come to the surface, as is usual in the month of September.

On the occasion of the return of the Pope to Rome the municipality distributed to the poor 150,000 loaves of bread and 60,000 lb. of meat. They also put at liberty every debtor by compromising with the creditors.

The Earl of Mountcashel has sold the island of Amherst, near Kingston, Upper Canada, to his relative, Major Percival Maxwell, for nearly £60,000.

It is whispered that the German potentates have forbidden any of their subjects to accept the medal of St. Helena.

An indefatigable wax-work exhibitor in Liverpool announces that he has just added "exact models" of Captain Rogers (executed on Saturday last) and his two mates, Miles and Seymour—the captain being attired in the clothes actually worn at the execution.

The Town Council of Exeter have rescinded their by-law which rendered it illegal for hackney-coaches to ply for hire on Sundays on the recognised public stands in the city.

The Bey of Tunis has issued a decree for the establishment of criminal tribunals, and mixed tribunals of commerce, free trade, free industry, the rights of property, respect of persons and property, equal laws, equal taxation, religious liberty, conscription, and limitation of the period of service.



AFFGHAN NATIVE OFFICER, 5TH P.C.

SIKH TROOPER, 5TH P.C.

BELOOCH LEVIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Derah Ghazee Khan, Punjab, June 16, 1857.

IN the present critical state of our Indian empire the two accompanying sketches may be acceptable. They were made on the spot. One is of the raising of the Belooch levies for the defence of our western frontier on the withdrawal of the Punjab Irregular Brigade for the suppression of the mutineers in other parts of India, and the other represents the celebrated cavalry of that brigade. The Punjab force was raised by Lord Dalhousie, when he first organised the government of that province, and officered by him with picked men. Their work has hitherto been to overawe the wild Affghan and Belooch tribes that infest our western frontier, and this has been so well performed that a tranquillity now reigns there never before known; and the steady loyalty shown by all the regiments at the present momentous crisis has caused their services to be called for against the mutineers at Delhi, Peshawur, Mooltan, and other places. The Punjab Irregular Cavalry wear the native dress, with the sole addition of the long boots of the European horsemen. They are armed with English carbines and native sabres, which they keep as sharp as razors. The uniform of the two regiments in the sketch is, of the 1st dark blue and silver, and of the 5th olive-green and gold; but the extremes of heat and cold in the north of India render a corresponding change of dress necessary; and in the hot weather, instead of their cloth coats, they wear white or grey cotton clothing, such as the Sikh trooper on the right of the drawing has on. A scarlet turban and waistband complete their costume, and give them a very picturesque appearance.

The Belooch as represented in the other Engraving occupy all the country between Afghanistan and the sea bordering on our possessions in the Southern Punjab and Scinde. Their habits are excessively lawless and predatory; but a few that live within our border follow more peaceful avocations. Six hundred of them have just been enrolled by the orders of the Chief Commissioner, to form a kind of militia for the defence of their country against the incursions of their

plundering neighbours. One of their chiefs is represented sitting in the chair, and bringing up his men for enrolment by the English officer.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

KATHARINE M. HUGHES.

THE COLLEGE AT AGRA.

THIS is one of the principal institutions founded some years ago by the British Government for the education of native youth; the others are the Government colleges at Delhi, Benares, and Bareilly, and the Government schools at Ajmere and Saugor. Like all the others the Agra College is a school and college combined, having classes in which the elements of learning are taught, and at the same time affording instruction of a high order in the English, Sanscrit, Hindu, Arabic, Persian, and Ovidoo languages, and in mathematics, history, &c., through the medium of the vernaculars.

The staff consists of a Principal, two Professors, nine English masters, a drawing and surveying master, two Sanscrit and three Hindu pundits, one Arabic manlavie, two Persian and three Ovidoo moonshies. The number of students at present is about 350, of whom the majority are Hindoos. Whether the Delhi College should be reckoned among the things that are a matter of sad doubt, for the hand of barbarism and superstition is hard at work endeavouring to eradicate the seeds of enlightenment and truth which are beginning to take deep root, and has inflicted the deepest wound in the ancient capital. When the real state of Delhi shall be known it is feared that the names of several who were engaged in the good work of enlightening the ignorant will be found in the list of these ruthless murderers. The Principal of the Delhi College, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Tregear, Inspector of Schools, are known to have perished.

The accompanying View (for which we have to thank a Correspondent at Agra) is taken from the rear of the College. The old tomb on the right is now used as a printing-office for the College. The small building on the left is a common native hut, with detached straw doors, and stairs on the exterior.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA!

(From our own Correspondent.)

[We continue our Correspondent's letters from before Delhi: the writer will, doubtless, be gratified to learn that the date of his last communication, which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 5, was one day later than that of any letter received by that mail by our contemporaries.]

BEFORE DELHI, July 25.

Mr last letter was closed on the morning of the 15th, and gave you some details of the action of the preceding day. It cannot, however have reached you by the last mail, as it was calculated it should have done, owing to some error in the Post Office arrangements. The assault commenced, as usual, with a game at long balls, early in the day; next, the old style of fighting—under cover, until the Pandys blood had become courageous enough to show in the open; and, lastly, a general attack—scattered masses, without formation and without order, swarming up towards our batteries and breastworks, and pouring in a fire which in this case was by no means a destructive one, nor did they on their part suffer. Foiled at all points, they still remained before our position, keeping up from the deep cover in front, or from the sinuous labyrinths of the Subseemundee, some annoying practice on our artillerymen. To drive them out of this, Brigadier Chamberlayne, with Turner's troop of Horse Artillery, the 75th Regiment, and other infantry, advanced against the enemy. When driving them back from time to time the guns were pushed forward, and, unlimbering, drove heavy charges of grape into the retreating masses, who pressed onwards regardless of their dead and wounded, whom they abandoned. Our force was now within some 300 yards of the city walls, and the broken ground which had protected them stretched itself out into a level maidan, until it became lost in the broad moat which encircled their feet. The order to retire was hardly given when the bugles of the fugitives everywhere rang out the advance, and the bastions poured on our party volley after volley of grape. Here occurred the chief casualties of the day, amounting in all to 153, amongst whom was Brigadier-General Chamberlayne himself, whose arm was broken by a grape. Several other officers were more or less severely wounded. The enemy's loss is described as exceeding that of any previous day, and computed by them at 1000 men; but it must be borne in mind that with them a large number of desertions occurred during each fight, all of whom figure as the "missing," and that they often bear a larger proportion to the wounded than even do the killed.

An odd episode occurred during the affair of the 18th. The leader of a band of sowars had his horse shot under him as he urged on his unwilling followers to the combat, dressed somewhat gorgeously in a large green turban, loose bernouse, and lace ruffles. He was taken prisoner, and marched to camp; but, before his arrival there, his European captors had discovered in the dashing horseman a weird old woman. In action she had fired on a European soldier, and, taken with arms in her hands, she deserved death rather than pity; but English gallantry prevailed, and she was allowed to "gang her ain gate"—a privilege of which she hesitated to avail herself until she had regaled herself to her satisfaction on ration grog. On maturer consideration it was considered impolitic to allow her to return to Delhi, where superstition might have invested her with supernatural attributes: she was pursued and overtaken, waterlogged, and lodged in durance vile, which promises to continue as long as the war shall last.

A melancholy event occurred on the night of the 20th. Captain Greensill, of H.M. 24th, was employed in the engineer department, and advanced beyond his picket: on his return to it he was twice challenged, but, his reply not having been heard, he was shot through the body by the officer of the party. Every one has a regret and kind word for poor Greensill. These are the sad scenes which make war terrible. The pickets on that evening were more on the alert than usual: the desultory musketry of the day had warmed up into an organised attack, during which a feeble attempt was made to charge the batteries, under cover of a furious cannonade. But their legions fell back discomfited, leaving a few scattered corpses on the ground. Our loss was trifling. Lieut. Dickens, of the Artillery, was badly wounded by a musket-shot in the head, and some ten men suffered more or less. Our defences at this attack have of late been infinitely strengthened, and it is to this that our small losses are principally due.

General Reid now resigned his command into abler and more vigorous hands. His successor, Brigadier-General Wilson, the H.C.'s Artillery, is an officer whose courage and coolness have always been conspicuous, and never more so than whilst leading on his heroic little band at the battles of the Hindun. Equally at home behind a



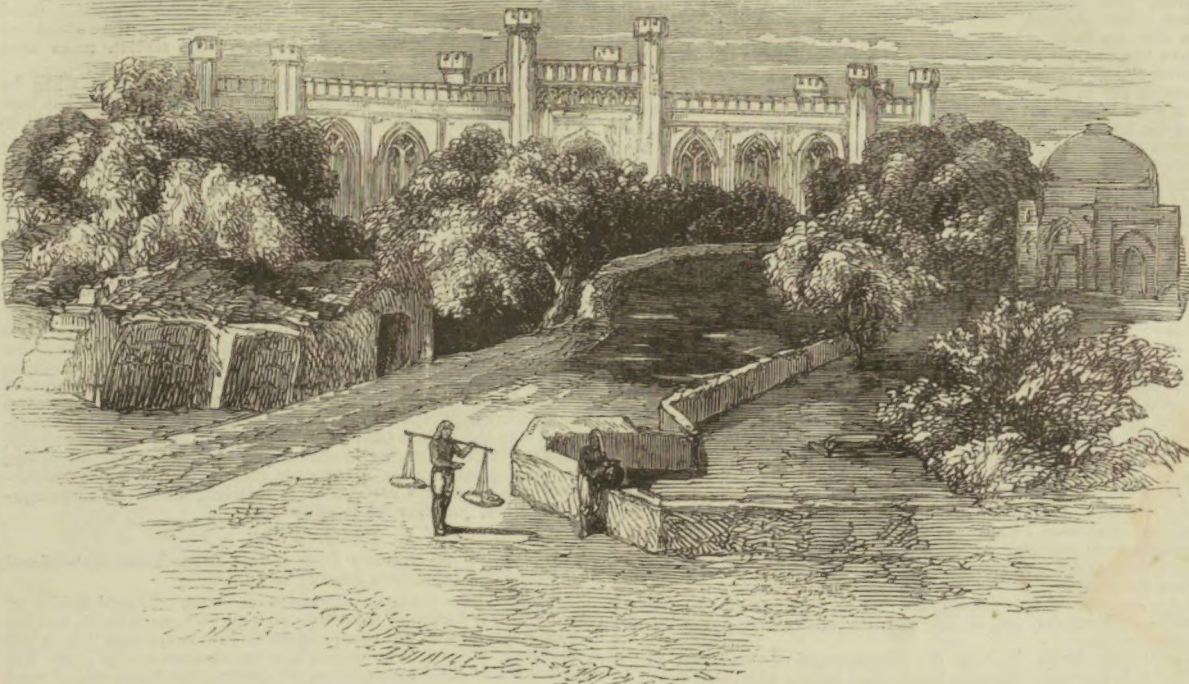
THE RAISING OF THE BELOOCH LEVIES FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.

Joe Manton or a 24-pounder, the vigour of the sportsman and the astuteness of the General have all at once become apparent.

The 18th was signalised by another of those harassing attacks. In Crimean warfare a sortie was made, and, with whatever success, two hours restored quiet again; but here our handful of men are kept in soaked garments often for eighteen hours together, one half of which under a fire doubling our own, in point of numbers, both of small arm or heavy gun. The suburb was cleared, as on a former occasion, by a strong party under Lieut.-Colonel Jones, of the Rifles. They suffered from the protected musketeers of the enemy, losing 54 men, of whom eight were officers. Early in the day Lieutenant Jones, of the Engineers, was dangerously wounded by a round-shot, in the batteries.

One of the most commanding prospects near us is the view from the top of the house known as that of the Hindoo Rao, and now fast crumbling into a mass of shapeless rubbish under the cannonade from the walls of Delhi. Its late owner (the Rao) was a man of enlightened views and of princely magnificence; and, mixing much in English society, profited by its intelligence. The square, flat-roofed building, surrounded by a pillared portico, is expensively built, on a spot chosen alike for its salubrity and loveliness. To the left glides the Jumna through a rich plain, over which mustard and maize, grain and gowarrie, spread to the sun their green and yellow mantles; and, after fringing the mounds on which stands the princely house of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, it is shadowed by groves whose pendent branches stoop to kiss its sacred waters and pleasant tombs, rich in the melody of doves, and seems to linger before its bridge of boats to mirror in its bosom the palaces of the Imperial city. The old fortress of Selim Gurh hangs over it. There the bridge leaves the shore, and its guns command the passage as well as the ford lower down. Beyond this, and on the strand, the private gate opens into the enceinte of the Palace, by which, when the city gates were closed, the mutineers of the 11th May were admitted into the presence of the *soi-disant* King—the massy outline of the high crenelated palace-wall stretching landward, broken only by light pillared cupolas, marking the site of huge gateways far below.

How exquisite are the proportions of yon swelling dome, graced by its sister spires! What wondrous architecture massed in the miles of tombs that stretched beyond it—a “carven gloom” of fretwork and tracery, and of dark interiors, lighted up by richly-coloured mosaics. Away over this city of the silent the eye wanders—each house a tomb, and each tomb a temple—until, three leagues away, it rests on the Koutoub Minar, the queen of minarets! Wondrous in sculpture and marbles, there are but few spots near us of which history has not some bloodstained tale to relate, and from which we do not turn in pleased relief to that dark cluster of domes on which the sunshine is gleaming. There sleeps the Cordelia of Indian legend, and, close beside her, the tortured father whose sightless eyes had wept over her grave. In the foreground we have our line of defences, on the same heights on which we stand, extending backwards towards our left as far as the river, and each marks the site of a battery, as the observatory, the mosque, and the flagstaff—over the rocks to the right, rising from the valley beneath us, and sloping up into a high rib of hills crowned by the huge serais of the Rissengunge and the Kadghur, each a formidable fortalice in itself, and often of late the stronghold of the enemy's light field pieces during an attack. Away behind us, and under the green slopes stretching inland, are deep groves of orange and mangos, resonant with the cries of peacocks, and gateways of kiosks, and gardens where the rose and jessamine reign supreme, and beside them, as we near the cantonment, the sphynx-like form of the “General's Mound,” with the tower of the Faquir beyond it, and the line of walled and wooded defences stretching to the canal which protects the rear of the camp. The mound is armed with three 24-pounders, and commands this approach, and light brass guns are in a position beyond it; but further yet, as the eye moves riverward, the green meadow is furrowed by long lines of tents, and above them on the slope the blackened ruins of barrack huts, and amidst their trodden-down parterres and broken towers the charred and roofless walls of the officers' houses, but a few short weeks since the witnesses of the insult, if not of the murder, of some of the gentle mothers and wives of fair England. These are the recollections that make the hoarse thunders of our guns discourse sweet music in our ears, and darken even the heart's devotion, until their wrongs shall be avenged.



THE BRITISH COLLEGE AT AGRA.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ST. HELENA MEDAL TO THE OLD SOLDIERS OF THE EMPIRE.

(From a Paris Correspondent.)

FROM twelve till four each day the approaches to the “Legion of Honour” are besieged by an army of venerable heroes, the remnants of Britain's old foes. To appearances this struggle is not the lightest they have been engaged in, for, not only is the above building attacked, but they wage a ruthless warfare among themselves, passing over the bodies of their comrades in their eagerness to get at the promised spoil. Here may be seen the debris of those legions of the Empire who created the glory of France, carrying its flag in triumph through Continental Europe. Here may be perceived all that remains of that army so often led to victory by the Hannibal of modern times. Here, indeed, one is taught the mutability of things, in the decayed appearance of these once magnificent soldiers, now bent down by age and weakness, though still strong in the remembrance of their former

achievements, and in the pride of having fought in the ranks of the “Grande Armée.” Great, I grieve to say, was the want of discipline shown by these aged sons of Mars, for, instead of waiting patiently their turn of roll-cry, they eagerly pressed on to the assault. These warriors, who in former battles had passively kept their ranks unbroken under the heat of fire, now found the heat of the sun too great. An alphabetical order is followed in the distribution, and the day I made this Sketch those whose names began with the initials A B C D were to present themselves, though, from my own observation, I am inclined to think many of them were prevented by the obstinacy of the W X Y Z gentlemen. Amongst the candidates for this memento leagued by the first Napoleon to his companions in arms I noticed two or three old women. On making inquiries, I found they had served with some of the regiments as vivandières, and doubtless could boast of as many laurels (though possibly gained in a different manner) as any there. F. V. The description of the medal has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 5.



DISTRIBUTION OF THE ST. HELENA MEDAL TO THE OLD SOLDIERS OF THE EMPIRE AT PARIS.

SUMMARY OF THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The news by this mail, if not of a cheering nature, is at any rate of a less dreary character than any received since the commencement of the mutiny. The tide has obviously turned—success is everywhere crowning the British arms, and the Reign of Justice has begun to supersede the Reign of Terror. For the following summary we are mainly indebted to the Bombay newspapers:—

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S SUCCESSES.

The advance of General Havelock's column from Allahabad has been one series of victories. In our last we mentioned that General Havelock had reached Cawnpore, but we were unable to give details of its capture. The column marched from its encamping-ground at daylight on the morning of the 16th July, and, after a thirteen miles journey, halted to breakfast within two miles of the enemy's position in front of Cawnpore. After resting three hours it advanced to the attack. General Havelock had with him 1300 Europeans and about 7000 or 8000 Sikhs, against 13,000 mutinous sepoys armed and disciplined in every respect like his own soldiers, and commanded by the arch-fiend Nena Sahib in person. The General, seeing the enemy's position, determined to take him in flank. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders were sent to the front, with some of the Madras Fusiliers on the left flank to cover the movement. Her Majesty's 64th and the remaining companies of the 84th Foot, with the guns, were on the right of the column out of the enemy's view. While performing this flank movement the Highlanders and Fusiliers were under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, which, however, did no damage, save killing the horse of Colonel Walter Hamilton. When our troops had got properly on his flank the columns were wheeled into line, and advanced, under a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry, to within 50 yards before they fired a shot. Our men then opened fire, and the 78th charged up to the muzzles of the guns, and captured them—three 24-pounders—loaded as they were. Leaving them in charge, on they pressed. No thing but death could stay their avenging hands when once raised to smite. The 78th next carried a village at the point of the bayonet. This was on the right of the enemy's position; and by this time his flank was completely turned. The columns then moved on to their left position after clearing the village. As soon as they got clear of the village, the enemy again opened fire upon our troops from a gun he still had, when we had to lie down and wait for our artillery; but, the bullets being quite knocked up, only one small gun—of no use against the enemy's big one—could be got into position. General Havelock saw at once the difficulty, and instantly gave the order to take the gun, which was done in brilliant style by the light company of the 78th, under a heavy fire, which was well kept up. This ended the affair, and our victory was most complete. In the absence of cavalry the line was halted, and the General went up to the Highlanders and paid them a well-merited compliment on their performances. The whole force behaved most nobly, and every soldier was eager for the fray, and did his duty manfully.

On the evening of this engagement the column encamped outside the walls of Cawnpore, and on the morning of the 17th our soldiers entered the city.

General Havelock's force, on the reoccupation of Cawnpore, had, in eight days, marched 126 miles, fought four actions with Nena Sahib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and taken twenty-four guns of light and heavy calibre—and that, too, in the month of July in India! On the morning of the 17th July the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul-harrowing spectacle which there presented itself to them beggars description. The extent of the frightful catastrophe now became known. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nena Sahib. 88 officers, 190 men of her Majesty's 84th Foot, 70 ladies, 120 women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, shopkeepers, engineers, pensioners and their families, to the number of about 400 persons, were the victims of this satanic deed. The courtyard in front of the Assembly Rooms, in which Nena Sahib had had his head quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been "cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death," had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning—the former having been stripped naked, beheaded, and thrown into a well; the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood yet reeked on their mangled bodies. We hear of only four who escaped—a Mrs. Greenway, wife of a merchant, and three Indo-Britons. The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written up to the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance, on which the General is acting. We shall eventually obtain full particulars of the horrible tragedy that has been witnessed there.

The following graphic account of the fight before Cawnpore is from an officer with General Havelock's force, dated July 17:—

"We marched on the 16th, and then learned that the enemy had come out from Cawnpore to make their last stand at the place where the grand trunk road forks to Cawnpore and Delhi; that they had there entrenched themselves in a very strong position, with heavy guns in front and flanks, to sweep the road; and that all the force, upwards of 4000 men, had turned out to make their last stand. So it was determined to try and turn their flank. Accordingly we struck off the road at an angle, and then turned down towards them again. We bivouacked under the trees, and started at 1½ p.m. The heat was fearful. Many men dropped from the effects of the sun. At last the enemy caught sight, and opened a very heavy and well-directed fire on us, which we had to pass till we got to the turning-point. Then we moved down in line upon them, and opened fire on their guns, which were in a very strong position in a village. We silenced two with our artillery, but all we could do we couldn't get at the third heavy gun, it was so well masked. The 78th were ordered to charge and take the gun. I never saw anything so fine. The men went on, with sloped arms, like a wall; till within a hundred yards not a shot was fired. At the word 'Charge,' they broke just like an eager pack of hounds, and the village was taken in an instant. I was up almost as soon as they, and one man told me, with a grin, he had just killed three men out of one house. The enemy were now in retreat, for we had turned their position; but the fight was still hard, for their cavalry came round down upon our rear, and the guns had to be halted and opened on them. After that we got so far forward towards Cawnpore that, without knowing it, one of their heavy guns in position was passed, and they managed to slew it round and open fire on our rear. So we had to turn, and go back and take it. This was done by the 64th. In fact, it was, in point of heavy fire and fatigue, a very hard fight; but the end was that we took eight guns in all, and utterly routed the enemy, who evacuated Cawnpore during the night, and blew up the arsenal and magazine. We bivouacked on the field, with little bed and supper, and marched into Cawnpore this morning, where we hold a position—the barracks. All the force is knocked up, and must rest a day.

A officer of the gallant 1st Madras Fusiliers, in an interesting letter dated Cawnpore, July 18, writes thus:—

"Only fancy our horror on hearing that the same night we gave them such a beating at Futtehpoore, they killed, or rather massacred, all the ladies whom they hitherto had spared in Cawnpore (except five or six who were concealed by their native servants). Miss Wheeler, the daughter of Sir H. Wheeler, they say, killed five of these fiends with a revolver before they could get near her. The sight of the place where these poor ladies were murdered is indeed awful. Long tresses of hair, dresses covered with blood, here and there a workbox or bonnet.

"All the bodies are in a well. I hope we shall be able to bury them, and pay the last honour to their remains. The few that are still living are all more or less ill, and dreadfully weak. You may imagine their delight on seeing us. They were all along in a dreadful state of mind, as they were afraid that their servants might be tempted to betray them; but, for once, these natives did not.

The small, brave, victorious army of retribution, harassed and worn out by their unprecedented exploits of the previous eight days, rested a day or two at Cawnpore, and then moved on (reduced in their numerical strength, as the result of their last battle, about one in fifteen of their whole force), to meet the enemy again towards Lucknow. After passing by Bithoor, which they found evacuated, and which they burned to the ground, they met the foe on the 29th July, and the following substance of a despatch from General Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, with which we have been favoured, explains subsequent operations, which ended in the defeat of the enemy on two successive occasions:—

CAMP BUPEER-DU-GUNGE, July 30.

Arrived at Oonao 29th instant. The town protected by a swamp, not fordable on its flank; houses loopholed, and defended by fifteen guns. I attacked and captured it, with all the enemy's guns. The enemy were aided by a portion of Nena's force, commanded by Jupa Sing. Halted four hours, and then pushed on to the town, which is also surrounded by water, and was defended by four guns. The road to its entrance was destroyed, and the gate cannonaded. I assaulted and carried it with its guns. Enemy's loss heavy; my own severe, being 88 killed and wounded. Private Cavanagh, 44th Regiment, would have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, but he was cut to pieces while setting a brilliant example. I desire his relations may be pensioned. Madras Fusiliers greatly distinguished themselves, Lieutenant Dangerfield being first over the barricade. Lieutenant Bogle, 78th Highlanders, was severely wounded while leading the way into a loopholed house; recommended to the notice of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief. Colonel Tytler, who was scarcely able to sit his horse, set an example to all of activity and daring. Lieutenant Havelock's horse was shot under him. Lieutenant Sefon, Madras Fusiliers, Acting Aide-de-Camp, severely wounded. An entire field battery of arms captured. Without cavalry I cannot secure horses or equipments. My volunteer horse improve daily.

Nena Sahib was reported to have killed himself. A reward of 5000 rupees has been offered for his head.

The latest accounts by letter from General Havelock's camp, dated 30th July, the day after the fight, state that the enemy were about two miles in front. The force was at Bupeergunge, sixteen miles from Cawnpore.

The force expected to reach Lucknow on the 31st ultimo, when the little garrison there, under command of Major Banks, which has been so bravely holding out since the death of Sir H. Lawrence, would be relieved. After relieving Lucknow, it is the intention of General Havelock to press on to Delhi, a distance of about 170 miles.

AGRA.

From Agra there is nothing new since the battle related in our last. There are about 6000 persons shut up in the fort there (which is well provisioned for at least six months), and well able to hold out, but anxiously looking for relief.

SUPPRESSION OF A MUTINY AT DINAPORE.

New mutinies have occurred at Dinapore. The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiment B.N.I. mutinied about the 23rd ult., and her Majesty's 10th Foot shot down 800 of them. The 12th Irregular Cavalry also mutinied at the same place, murdering their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife. The three native infantry regiments were considered staunch, and had actually but a short time before their mutiny kept the city of Patna from rising. "Here are regiments," says the *Poonah Observer*, "breaking out at the eleventh hour, when the tide was turning in our favour, and when European troops were passing continually up the river, thereby rendering the destruction of the mutineers certain, as if they had waited for some mysterious order, just like the Bareilly troops."

PESHAWUR.

The following are extracts from letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes, C.B., dated from June 21 to July 6:—

"As yet we have made no impression on Delhi. General Reid's, or, rather, General Barnard's force was too weak to besiege Delhi, and has had to stop and wait for reinforcements, just as General Whish had at Mooltan. The rebels far exceed him in numbers and in guns. The numbers are of little consequence, for disorganised fragments of rebel regiments never can contend successfully with the serried battalions of a well-appointed army led by English officers. But it is a serious matter to have 150 pieces of artillery (taken out of our own magazine) playing upon our camp. Engagements take place every two or three days, and we are easily victorious in the open field. The enemy loses hundreds in every skirmish, and the heaps of dead are re-plundered by our soldiers of all the plunder they had secreted round their waists. We lose very few men or officers. But we don't get into Delhi, and the delay damages our reputation, and encourages the belief, artfully disseminated by the Brahmins and Moolahs, that 'all prophecies agree that the English rule is now to end!' So the deluded people rise here and here, and add to the anarchy and confusion. We trust that 20,000 soldiers are now embarking from England, but they cannot reach till September, and you may judge what has to be endured and done during the intervening months. There never was anything a hundredth part so serious in India before. This post, so far from being more arduous in future, will be more secure. Events here have taken a wonderful turn. During peace Peshawur was an incessant anxiety. Now it is the strongest point in India. We have struck two great blows—we have disarmed our own troops, and raised levies of all the people of the country. The troops are confounded; they calculated on being backed by the people. The people are delighted, and a better feeling has sprung up between them and us in this enlistment than has ever been obtained before. I have also called on my old country, the Derajat, and it is quite delightful to see how the call is answered. 2000 horsemen, formerly in my army at Mooltan, are now moving on different points, according to order, to help us in this difficulty, and every post brings me remonstrances from chiefs as to why they have been forgotten. What fault have they committed that they are not sent for? This is really gratifying. It is the heart of a people. It does one good all through. The Peshawurees had often heard that I had been grateful in getting rewards for my followers after the Mooltan war; but they were not prepared to see such a demonstration from the other end of the Soolimanee Mountains. It excites their better feelings, and will do them good too. All yesterday I was busy fitting out 700 horse and foot levies (Mooltanee) to reinforce Nicholson at Jullundhur. How all the liberality shown to these Mooltanee after the war of 1848-9 is now repaid in the alacrity with which they rush to our side again to help us! They are now invaluable, and so glad to see me again; it is quite a pleasure in the midst of this howling wilderness."

MUTINY OF A REGIMENT IN THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Mutiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at Kolapore. This station is 220 miles from Bombay, and is situated in the Southern Mahratta country. The only particulars that have reached us regarding it are that a portion of the regiment mutinied on the Buckree Eed, the 1st of August. When the officers were assembled in the billiard-room after mess, a Jemadar rushed in and gave them warning that the men were coming to fire on them. They immediately repaired to the place of rendezvous previously appointed; but three young officers, ignorant of the place, or bewildered in the darkness, went astray, and were taken and murdered by the mutineers. The mother of the Jemadar, an old woman, went to the house of Major Rolland, the commanding officer of the regiment, at the same time that the Jemadar went to the mess-room, to warn the ladies of their danger, and afford them an opportunity of making their escape. No sooner had the ladies effected their escape than the house was surrounded by the mutineers. Disappointed of their prey, they revenged themselves on the faithful old woman—her fidelity cost her her life. A number of the rebels were seized; the rest made their way to other parts of the country. They have since returned, and there has been obstinate fighting there; but we have not learnt the result.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob has been appointed Special Political Commissioner in Kolapore and SawuntWarree, and invested with the military command of all troops within those limits.

THE PUNJAB.—FATE OF THE SEALKOTE MUTINEERS.

The Punjab remains tranquil. The remnant of the Sealkote mutineers have met with condign punishment. Brigadier-General Nicholson crossed her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry in boats to the island in the Ravee on which they were posted, captured their gun, and slaughtered or drove the whole of them into the river. A quantity of plunder was recovered. Numbers of the fugitives continue to be seized and brought in by the police and people of the country, and also from the territory of Maharajah Golab Sing.

The following graphic account of the destruction of the Sealkote mutineers is by a civil officer of rank with Brigadier Nicholson's force:—

GOORDASPORE, 16th July, 1857, 11.30 a.m.

"I have this moment galloped in from Trimmoo, after witnessing the complete discomfiture of the remnant of the Sealkote mutineers, the capture of their gun, and their dispersion into the Ravee. I send you a capital plan of the action by Dyas. The mutineers had their gun in a breastwork on the very margin of the island. Bouchier's howitzer and two 9-pounders were placed on the very margin of the mainland on this side, the intervening distance being at least 1150 yards.

"At daybreak, this morning, the 52nd began to be crossed over to the island, about three-quarters of a mile below, where the rebel gun was. There being only two small boats, the operation was a tedious one. While this was going on, Bouchier had some very good

practice with round-shot and shrapnel at the enemy's gun, which replied very well indeed with round-shot, but only indifferently with grape. One round-shot knocked over four of Bouchier's horses. Not a man was touched.

"About 7 o'clock, when the greater part of the infantry was crossed, Nicholson himself went over and advanced, attended by half a dozen of sows only to reconnoitre the enemy's position. He then went back and brought up the infantry. The skirmishers of Her Majesty's 52nd led, and I think there were two lines of 52nd in support. It was uncommonly pretty to watch the advance from this side. Poor Brigadier Brind's Khansamah, who is said to have been the chief artilleryist of the enemy, now turned his big gun round to bear upon the approaching infantry. Bouchier and Colonel Dawes, who now brought two of their Horse Artillery guns to bear, plied the enemy with round shot and shrapnel. He headed it not, but gave our infantry two, if not three, rounds of grape. The skirmishers doubled, and in a minute had taken the gun. It was helter-skelter with the mutineers. A few stood at the gun or were under the bank near it; these were speedily disposed of. The rest ran to the head of the island, were followed up by our fellows, and took to the water. Many must have been drowned, numbers were like mudlarks on sandbanks and small island, and how poor Pandey is to get out of it I know not. There is deep water on the other side, and the villagers are up. There are only one or two places on this side where they can cross; these are watched, and the zemindars are all alive. I rode about two miles up the left bank with Boswell's Shere Dils. The congratulations of the people were sincere. 'Moobaruck-bad' was said heartily. Lots more of carriages and buggies, camp equipage, &c., was found on the island. Nicholson left Adams to collect everything. The accounts vary as to the number of fighting-men on the island. There were a great number of camp-followers.

"All agree in saying that at least eighty mutineers were killed this morning. Our loss is, I rejoice to say, not more than four men of the 52nd wounded. The thing was right well planned, and right well executed.

RAJPOOTANA.

The accounts from Rajpootana are most satisfactory, and all the Rajpoot chiefs have given undoubted proofs of loyalty to the British Government, and have afforded substantial support to the troops. Colonel Dixon, who has done so much for Mhairwarrah, was from our last account fast sinking at Beawr, and little or no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He must, however, have derived some satisfaction from the good feeling manifested by the Mhairwarrah Battalion, who have resisted the greatest temptations to betray their trust.

JUBBULPORE.

A letter from Jubbulpore, dated the 31st July, says:—"All right here. It has been reported that we are prisoners, and brought to great straits. Neither one nor the other is the case. We feel so strong in our small garrison that we fear neither sepoys nor boondelas, and are in first-rate spirits. All the troops in the Saugar division are quiet. At Saugar the 42nd Native Infantry mutinied; but the 31st Native Infantry drove them out of the cantonments. It is now our time for victory, and the rebels are beginning to find what fools they have made of themselves."

Another letter says:—

"The 4th Madras Cavalry arrived yesterday, and the Infantry and Artillery come in to-morrow morning. All the troops in the division are behaving right well. At Saugar the 31st and 42nd Native Infantry, and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, have been successful against the boondelas on several occasions. On the 28th inst. a force of 1000 men attacked Dumoh; but were met by detachments from the three regiments above mentioned, and driven back with the loss of thirty-one killed and seventeen taken prisoners. The latter were disposed of that same evening. After the rout the Irregular Cavalry followed them, and cut up several more. Nothing could exceed the eagerness of the sepoys, and the cavalry behaved splendidly. Three detachments from the 52nd Native Infantry have been sent out against the boondelas; but these do not seem inclined to face our men, who are all delighted at the idea of fighting.

"A fort was occupied by 500 boondelas; and a company from the 52nd, under two Lieutenants, with a company of the 50th Native Infantry from Nagode, was sent against it. The result was that the Boondelas evacuated the fort and decamped, although it was quite strong enough to hold out if they had had any luck.

"The 65th Native Infantry are doing good service in the direction of Goruckpore and Azimgurh."

MHOW.—CENTRAL INDIA.

The moveable column of Brigadier Stuart has reached Mhow, and will be sufficient to keep in subjection the whole of Central India.

AURUNGABAD.

A letter dated from this place, August 9, says:—"A Jemadar of the Nizam's Cavalry was tried by general court-martial a few days since, and sentenced to be shot, for attempting to excite the men of his regiment to mutiny. The sentence was promptly carried out, as the fellow was blown from the cannon's mouth the morning after the trial."

CALCUTTA.

Sir Colin Campbell had arrived at Calcutta, and assumed the command of the Indian army.

All was quiet in Calcutta, although considerable apprehension was felt in connection with the approaching Mohurram. The Governor-General has formed a corps of cavalry, to be called the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, with the view of giving employment to the many Englishmen and others in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, whose peaceable avocations have been interrupted by the disturbed state of the country, and who, although in no way connected with the Government, are willing and eager to give an active support to its authority at the present time, by sharing service in the field with the troops of the Queen and of the East India Company.

MADRAS.

At Madras all is tranquil; and although the inhabitants are not without apprehensions of danger, yet we are glad to learn they are all prepared to meet it. The troops are loyal to a man, and great numbers of them are taking their departure for Calcutta to cross bayonets with the mutineers of the Ganges.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Regarding this presidency we cannot speak so confidently as at Poona. At Sattara and in the Southern Mahratta country symptoms of revolt have manifested themselves, but in nearly every instance the germs of insurrection have been nipped in the bud. The Mahomedan conspirators of Poona are now securely lodged on board the *Achar*, and the Jungle Raja of Sattara, as he is called, with the Ranees, is quietly domiciled on Butchers' Island.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Reinforcements continue to drop in. A wing of her Majesty's 29th Regiment arrived at Calcutta from Birmah on the 24th July. A wing of her Majesty's 33rd, and a company of Royal Artillery from Mauritius, arrived here on the 6th Aug. Other troops are expected from Singapore (part of the China expedition) and the Cape of Good Hope. The 17th and 27th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry have embarked for Calcutta.

The left wing of the 2nd European Regiment, consisting of five companies, arrived here (Bombay) on the night of the 1st Aug., from Kurrachee, by the Hon. Company's steamer *Berenice*; and after having landed their families (who, we hear, are accommodated in the barracks at Colaba) they were ready to proceed to Goa and Vizadrog in two steamers. The first portion, consisting of two companies, have gone by the *Berenice* to Vizadrog; and the second portion, of three companies, proceeded to Goa by the steamer *Victoria*.

Measures are being adopted to increase and strengthen the military force of the country generally. The extra regiments of Native Infantry are being raised in the Madras Presidency. The Native Infantry regiments of Bombay are being strengthened, and three additional companies of European Artillery are being raised. In Bengal itself a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry is to be formed from those Europeans not in the Company's service whom the present troubles have thrown out of employment, or who may desire to aid in the restoration of tranquillity. The appointment of second in command has been bestowed on Mr. F. C. Chapman, as a reward for his distinguished services as a volunteer in the north-west.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army has directed the organisation of three additional companies of European Artillery, with light field batteries attached. They are to be designated the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Companies of Reserve Artillery, with Nos. 14, 18, and 19 field batteries, and are to be commanded respectively by Captains Worgan, Kemball, and Gaye.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

TENNYSON'S IN MEMORIAM.
Just published, price 1/6.
ELEVEN SONGS IN MEMORIAM
and other poems of ALFRED TENNYSON. Composed by
Mr. EDWARD G. FORD SHAPCOTE.
London: ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street.

MONTGOMERY'S WHISPER OF LOVE
WALTZ, price 6d., by post 7d. Mr. Montgomery is unrivalled
for his original and charming melody. His Star spangled Banner,
Blue Eyes, Gatherings from the Orchard, Balmoral, Dreams of Child-
hood, Love Birds, Sonnet, Lullaby, Lullaby, Lullaby, Lullaby,
and Traveller's Waltz, &c. each, price 7d.—MUSICAL BOUTIQUE
OF FINE, 192, High Holborn. Piano Duets, 6d.; Septuets, 1s.; Full
Band, 2s.

MONTGOMERY'S BONNIE DUNDEE
QUADRILLES, price 6d., post-free 7d.; also his elegant
Quadrilles, Balmoral, Edinburgh, St. Patrick's, Don Cesar de
Spain, Musketeers, Beggar's Opera, Royal Lancers, Puss in Boots,
Piccolomini, &c. Mary Anne, Bobbing Around, 6d. each, or any four
post-free for 2s. 2d. in stamps. Piano Duets, 6d.; Septuets, 1s.; Full
Band, 2s.—MUSICAL BOUTIQUE OFFICE, 192, High Holborn.

BRITISH PIANOFORTE SOCIETY for
the Distribution of Pianofortes on the principle of a Building
Society. Monthly payments, 10s., 12s., or 20s. Books of Rules may
be had for four postage stamps of the Secretary, Mr. R. KEMP, 16,
Great Portland-street, Portland-place, London, W. Agents wanted.

A PIANOFORTE FOR 1s. 6d.—A New
7-foot. Piano of the value of £35 will be given to 1 of 700
Purchasers of "Parlant pour la Syrie," price 1s. 6d. May be had for
21 postage stamps of R. KEMP and Co., 55, Great Portland-street,
Portland-place, London, W.

PIANOFORTES.—RICHARD COOK and
Co. respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have
always on view a selection of first-rate Pianos, in Walnut,
Rosewood, &c., from £25, carefully finished, and warranted to stand
in any climate. Pianos for hire, 15s. per month.—4, King-street,
Chancery-lane.

PIANOFORTE—A Great Bargain.—A
superior and remarkably brilliant-toned Walnut Cottage, 6ft.
metallic plate, and all the latest improvements, only used a few
months, to be sold for twenty guineas—one-half the value. R.
GREEN and Co., Upholders, 291, Oxford-street, West.

TO MERCHANTS, Shippers, and others.—
PIANOFORTES for Exportation.—ROBERT COCKS and Co.'s
Pianofortes, in mahogany and rosewood, admitted by the most
eminent professors, amateurs, and others to be unexceptionable in
solidity of make, and remarkable for beauty of touch and tone. Prices
from £24 10s. upwards. Drawings and price lists gratis and postage-
free. For sale or hire very moderate.—London, 6, New Burlington-
street, W.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Madlle. DE
CORNET (who resided six years with the late Mrs. Bray), and her
Sisters, 11, Rue de Choiseul, Champs Elysees, receive a limited
number of select PUPILS. Reference permitted to the Rev. Dr.
Emerson, Principal of Haverhill College, who will forward a Pro-
spectus on application.

MENTAL INVALIDS.—A Physician, who
receives a Lady or Gentleman suffering from slight mental
derangement, has a vacancy. The locality is healthy, 14 hour from
London by rail, and the establishment is conducted liberally.
References given to the Friends of former Patients. Address, M.,
care of Mr. Allan, Aldine Chambers, London, E.C.

DIAMONDS, Plate, Pearls, and Precious
Stones PURCHASED for Cash, at their full value, by W. B.
and A. ROWLANDS, Jewelers, 146, Regent-street.

SHIRTS for the SPORTING SEASON,
with designs of Horses, Dogs, Birds, Hares, Pheasants,
Partridges, Foxes, &c., &c., 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the half dozen.
Variety assortment of Patterns free for two stamps. Book, with 80
illustrations, containing every particular, gratis and post-free.
ROBERTS and BOURNE, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.
Established 60 Years.

HERALDIC STUDIO, LIBRARY, and
Index of the Heraldic Visitation, Open Daily. THE MANUAL
OF HERALDRY; a concise description of the Science, 400 Engravings,
3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Turnstile, Lincoln's-lane.

LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE.
The Established office for authority in England, which for
many years has furnished Arms, Crests, &c., with that Authenticity
known throughout Europe. GENTLEMEN having SKETCHES
employ persons who do not Engrave or Embellish by the Laws of
Heraldry; (for the protection of the Public) the Lincoln's Inn Heraldic
Office now executes Engraving. Book-plate Arms, &c., 51s. Crest
on seals or Rings, &c., 6d.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-lane.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the
LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE.
Name and Country. No Fee for Sketch. Arms Painted and Quartered,
Sketch, 3s. 6d., or Stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-lane.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c.—Patent Lever Em-
bossing Press, with Crest Die, or Name and Address for
Stamping Paper, 15s. (reduced from 21s.); Book Plate, with Arms,
10s.; Crest on Seal or Ring, 7s.; or Stamp Die, 5s. Sent free for
Stamps. No higher price charged.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her
Majesty, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane).

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send Name and
County to the ROYAL HERALDIC OFFICE. Arms Quartered
and Painted. No fee for search. Sketch and description, 2s.; in
colours, 4s.

PEDIGREES, Family History, with the original Grant of Arms (to
whom the first grant was made) traced from the Herald's Visitation
in manuscript, and other records at the British Museum. Fee, 10s., or
stamps. Arms sought for at the "College of Arms," the only place of
authority in England. The "Manual of Heraldry," a concise de-
scription of the terms used, with 400 Engravings, fourth edition, 3s.;
by post, 3s. 6d.

T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Compiler of Heraldic History, &c.,
2, Long Acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane, W.C. Studio and
Library open daily.

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING and
Hall-marked KEEPER, sent in a morocco box, to any part
of the Kingdom on receipt of 21s., or a Post-office order.—GEORGE
DEWDNEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS
TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS of BROOCHES,
Lockets, Bracelets, &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage-
stamps. Registered Revolving Brooches in Solid Gold, to show
either Likeness or Hair at pleasure of wearer, from 45s. each. A
Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the Kingdom
for 10s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172,
Fenchurch-street, City, London.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.
DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in
town or any part of the Kingdom, that he has beautifully makes, and
elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches,
Stings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same carefully packed
in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection
of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illus-
trated book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.
A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or
will be sent, post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and
SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 13, Corn-
hill, London.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,
Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 13,
Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT
DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves,
can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the de-
tached escapement, jewelled in hunting case, 10s. 6d. 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped £4 14 0
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator,
jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases 8 8 0
Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with ornamental gold dial, the move-
ment with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement,
maintaining power, and jewelled 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. 14 14 0
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the
detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel
dial, seconds, and maintaining power 10 10 0
Ditto, in strong case, improved regulator, and capped .. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and capped 17 17 0
Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, 12s. 6d. extra.
Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free
to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of
the amount.

ART-MANUFACTURE ASSOCIATION.
The SECOND EXHIBITION of this Association will be
OPENED in the NATIONAL GALLERIES, EDINBURGH, early in
NOVEMBER. Intending exhibitors will be furnished on application
to the Secretary, No. 45, George-street, Edinburgh; or to Mr.
O'Hagan, No. 18, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, London, with
printed forms of application for space, and with copies of the regula-
tions to be observed. Exhibitors who have received forms of applica-
tion are requested to fill them up and forward them to the Secretary
as soon as possible. The 15th of October is the latest day for receiving
articles for exhibition. By order of the Committee.
H. W. CORNILLON, Secretary.
Offices of the Association, No. 45, George-street,
Edinburgh, 14th September, 1857.

ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT,
Southsea.
Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N.
Twenty Years Naval Instruction in her Majesty's Service.
The Course of Study embraces every Branch required by the new
Admiralty Regulation of February 23rd, 1857.
Steam and Rigging are taught from Models, the latter from a Model
of a Line-of-Battle Ship of 101 Guns, 24 feet in length, in course of
Construction and Rigging at the Establishment for Naval Cadets at the
Royal Naval College, on the 8th August, of whom the following were
prepared by Mr. Eastman:—

Mr. C. W. Jones .. ..	.. ..	H.M.S. Illustrious.
" J. W. Brackenbury ..	.. ..	" .. ..
" W. G. Le Cocq .. ..	.. ..	" .. ..
" V. L. Cameron .. ..	.. ..	" .. ..
" F. H. d'Eate Jerningham	.. ..	" .. ..
" J. T. Kellett .. ..	.. ..	" .. ..
" H. H. Justice .. ..	.. ..	" .. ..
" F. Dodsworth .. ..	.. ..	" .. ..
" A. Vrenfild .. ..	.. ..	" .. ..
" C. J. Scholefield .. ..	.. ..	" .. ..

The following Gentlemen passed also from the above, August 8th:—
FOR MARINE CADETS.
Mr. F. E. Begbie H.M.S. Excellent.
Mr. H. Everist "
Mr. E. Kinnman "
Mr. F. A. Ogilvie "
Mr. H. W. Frampton "
FOR MASTER'S ASSISTANT.
Mr. J. Aylen H.M.S. Victory.
Since its foundation in 1851, 251 Gentlemen have passed for Naval
Cadets, and upwards of 150 for Marine Cadets, Masters' Assistants, &c.
A RESIDENT FRENCH MASTER.
Mr. EASTMAN invites inspection of his model of the "Shannon,"
51-gun screw frigate, constructed at the Establishment, and rigged by
the Seamen Rigger and Pupils, now on exhibition at the Crystal
Palace, Sydenham.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.
METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
No. 3, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Burgess, Esq., Equi., Bristol.
Thomas A. Bushby, Esq., Liver-
pool.
Peter Cator, Esq.,
James Dawson, Esq.,
Francis Fox, Esq.,
Richard Fry, Esq.,
Robert Grant, Esq.,
William Grant, Esq., Portsmouth.
George Harker, Esq.,
EX-DIRECTORS (BY ROTATION).
Fraser B. Hemshaw, Esq.,
Henry Sturt, Esq.,
The entire Profits are applied in the reduction of the Annual Pre-
miums of Members of Five Years' standing.
The sum assured exceeds £3,000,000
Annual Premiums 100,000
Accumulated Capital 782,000
Annual Interest thereof (clear of Income-tax) 32,800
Reduction of Annual Premiums to
Bene of Five Years' standing already allowed 334,000
The Rate of Reduction for the Current Year
is FIFTY-ONE PER CENT.
1st July, 1857. HENRY MARSHALL, Actuary.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The
WINTER SESSION will open on THURSDAY, October 1, with
an Introductory Address at Eight o'clock p.m.
The Hospital contains upwards of 300 beds, of which 185 are for
Surgical and 120 for Medical cases. More than 1600 out-patients were
attended during the past year.
Fee for Eighteen Months' Medical, and Three Years' Surgical,
Practice, £30.
Fee for Attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lectures required
by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, £75. This
sum may be paid by instalments of £30 at the Beginning of the First
Session, £30 at the Beginning of the Second Session, and £15 at the
Beginning of the Third Session.
For further Information, or Prospectuses, apply to Dr. Frere, the
Dean of the School; to Mr. De Morgan, Treasurer of the School, at the
Hospital daily, from One to Two o'clock; to Dr. Corrie, the Resi-
dent Medical Officer; or to Mr. Sheddin, the Secretary to the Hos-
pital.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, Surrey, the most beautiful
estate in the Kingdom.—Hundreds of Patients, many among the
Medical Profession, having long suffered from Rheumatism Gout,
Indigestion, Nervousness, &c., after desponding of recovery by other
means, have been cured by this most agreeable method.
HENRY DAVIS, Secretary.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58,
Fleet-street, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Pier,
and Wharves of every Description. Agents wanted in Brazil, Cape of
Good Hope, Chili, Cuba, Jamaica, Mauritius, California.

PORT, Sherry, Madeira, Bucellas, and Marsala,
all 20s. per dozen, really fine quality, produce of Spanish and
Portuguese vines, at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, whence her Majesty's
Government allows wines to be imported for half duty. Two samples
for 12 stamps. B. ANDY, enclosed 3s. per dozen.—W. and
A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street, W.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.
PORT, SHERRY, &c.,
Twenty SHILLINGS per DOZEN.—
These wines, the produce of a British Colony which has es-
caped the vine disease, are in consequence wholesome, and are war-
ranted free from acidity and brandy, are admitted by her Majesty's
Customs at half-duty, hence the low price.
A Pint Sample of each of twenty-four stamps. Bottles included.
EXCELSIOR BRANDY, 15s. per dozen, or per glass.
Terms cash. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."
J. L. Denman, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street.
Counting-house, first door up Railway-arch.

MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS,
and STEREOSCOPES, with numerous amusing and most inter-
esting objects, and Slides, Cameras, and Stanhope Lenses. Telescopes,
Field, Camp, Racecourse, Opera, and general out-door day and
night powerful Perspective Glasses, with every improvement that is
in the art of man to accomplish. Every description of Optical,
Mathematical, Philosophical, and Chemical Instruments. Orders and
all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS,
Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the
ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39,
Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.
Portability combined with great power in FIELD, RACE-
COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night power
light Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four
ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German
glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles.
They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-
house. Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles.
They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer stalking, and Yachting.
Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day
and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become
in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by
Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most
powerful Telescope possessing such extraordinary
power that some 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece,
will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double
stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance
three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen
miles. All the above can be had of larger and smaller sizes, with increasing
powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to
enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to
discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS,
have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the
greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from
this invention is that, vision becoming impaired is preserved and
strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight
at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a
much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent
changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Per-
sons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending
a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and
stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it,
and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age—
39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument
for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier,
Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the
ear as not to be in the least perceptible: the unpleasant sensation of
ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant
relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at
church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and
Acoustic, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—Baby Linen
and Ladies' Under-clothing Warehouses. Outfits for India and
the Colonies. An illustrated price-list sent free upon application, and
a saving of 25 PER CENT. guaranteed to the purchaser.
W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without,
London, E.C.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—Baby Linen
and Ladies' Under-clothing Warehouses. Ladies' Paris-wove
Stays, 3s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented Ladies' Corset to
fasten in front, 3s. 11d., not obtainable elsewhere. An illustrated
price-list sent free on application.
W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without,
London, E.C.

VALENCIENNES LACES and
INSERTIONS precisely like real.
Made of Thread, by Machinery.
1 inch wide 2d. per yard.
1 1/2 inch wide 3d. per yard.
2 inch wide 4d. per yard.
3 inches wide 6d. per yard.
Patterns sent by post.
A. HISCOCK, 54, Quadrant, Regent-street.

AN ELEGANT PETTICOAT.
The LINSEY-WOOLSEY new patterns made with the best
steepest hoops.
These petticoats stand out better, and set more gracefully than any
yet adopted. Price with silk band, 18s. 6d. Patterns of the Linseys
sent free.—Mrs. HISCOCK, Ladies' Outfitter, 54, Regent-street.

SILK DRESSES, &c.—Patterns sent Post-free
to any Part of the World.
Address to
KING and CO.,
Regent-street, London.

NEW AUTUMN MANTLES AT KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Fine Cloth Jackets, 8s. 6d. each.
Cloth Mantles trimmed with Velvet, 10s. 6d. each.
Waterproof Cloaks, £1 1s. 6d.
Velvet Mantles, £2 10s.

NEW AUTUMN DRESSES at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Scotch Linseys 0 10 6 the Full Dress.
French Merinos 0 12 6
Chambers d'Ecosse 0 12 6
Satin de Laines 0 17 6
Flouced Linseys 1 1 6
New Kobe's Quille 1 5 6
Patterns sent post-free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

THE AUTUMN SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Striped and Checked Silks,
£1 5s. the Full Dress.
Satin Bars,
£1 10s.
Jasper Striped,
£1 15s.
Point de Soies,
£2 2s.
Moire Antiques,
£2 10s. 6d.
Flouced Silks,
£2 10s. to £5.
Double Skirts,
£4 4s.
New Silk Robe a Quille,
£4 4s.

Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., Regent-street,
London.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS
are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine ele-
gance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. BATSON and
CO., 39, Maddox-street, Regent-street. Depot for the Eider-Down
Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows.

FROM ABBEY, and CASTLE, and TOWER.—
From Rectory, Priory, Vicarage, and Parsonage—from Manor
and Grange—from Palaces and Parks, and Cottages and Halls, and
homes of every class throughout the land, Notes of Approval are
from day to day received by Messrs. MABON and MATTILAND,
expressing admiration of the style, quality, fit, and comfort of the
RESILIENT BODICE and CORSALETTI DI MEDICI. These notes,
their own evidence of veracity, are in volumes, open to the inspection
of visitors. Enlarged illustrated prospectus, price-list, self-measure-
ment papers, &c., to any lady, post-free. All country orders sent
carriage-paid or post-free by Messrs. Mabon and Mattiland, Pat-
entees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite Park-lane).

MARKING LINEN MADE EASY.—The
best and most easy method of Marking Linen, Silk, Books,
&c., so as to prevent the ink spreading, or the possibility of its wash-
ing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT PLATES. Any person can
use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Movable
Numbers, 3s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent post-free to any part for Stamps.
T. CULLETON, Patentee, 2, Long-acre. Observe—One door from St.
Martin's-lane.

ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS, Knee-Caps,
Ankle-Socks, &c., &c. Varicose and Enlarged Veins, and in
Weakness of the Limbs requiring support. They are very light and
porous, and drawn on the same as an ordinary stocking. Prices 7s. 6d.
to 16s. A Descriptive Circular may be had on application to SPARKS
and SON, Surgical Bandage Makers, 38, Conduit-street, W.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of
DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful,
and elegant appendage to a Lady's Work-table will be forwarded
post-free on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to DEANE,
DRAY, and CO., London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1700.

THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!!
VERY BEST QUALITY,
One Shilling and Sixpence per Pair,
Are the most Beautiful Gloves to be procured at
ANY PRICE!!!
Already as much appreciated for their
Brilliance of Colours,
Perfection of Cut,
Elasticity and Softness,
First delivery of the following New Colours, for Summer,
In every Size, viz.:—

No. 1. Imperiale, Violet	No. 2. Flame de Pannach, Peach
No. 3. Paille, Cinnamon	No. 4. Blanche, White
No. 5. Groselle, Pink	No. 6. Noir, Black
No. 7. Vert Clair, Light Green	No. 8. Tan d'Or, Golden Brown
No. 9. Tan Antique, Golden Tan	No. 10. Gris Protestant, Mid Slate
No. 11. Chambard, Light Olive	No. 12. Palmyra, Bright Plum
No. 13. Bosphore, Sea Green	No. 14. Siborie, Nut Brown
No. 15. Drap Fixe, Faded Drabs	No. 16. English, Lavender

Address, RUMBLE and OWEN,
77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.
The only Appointed Agents
Authorised to Sell
The Real Alpine Kid Glove.
N.B. Sample Pair forwarded for two extra stamps.

BENZINE COLLAS
CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from
Gloves, Silks, Carpets, &c., &c.
In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Depot
114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

PATENT BENZOLE—for Artists and Photo-
graphers. Supersedes the scraper, and cleans brushes, &c. In
Fint and Half-pint Bottles, of Roberson, Long-acre; Winsor
and Newton, Rathbone-place; and all Artists' Colourmen; and at the
Depot for Benzine Collas, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
Used in the Royal Laundry,
And pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
The Finest Starch ever used.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

When you ask for
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
see that you get it,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr.
and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C., are
giving the highest prices for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
WEARING APPAREL—satin and velvet dresses, regimentals, uni-
forms, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, books, furniture, misce-
laneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, at any time or
distance. Address as above. Parcels from the country, the utmost
value remitted in cash.—Established 1801.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for
AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs.
JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND (opposite Somerset-house),
continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies' Gentlemen's,
and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books,
Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or dis-
tance, punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country, either
large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same
day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 yrs.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES.
188, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG
the best portable Dressing-case ever invented.
188, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW,
191, Strand, Manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and
TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

REEVES' WATER-COLOURS in CAKES
and MOIST WATER-COLOURS in TUBES and PANS.
115, Cheapside, London, E.C.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS.
HOUSES and APARTMENTS.—Every information free, on
addressing G. C. Hope, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Hastings.

MONEY, on PERSONAL SECURITY.
I promptly advanced to Noblemen or Gentlemen, Heirs to
Entailed Estates, or by way of Mortgage on Property derived under
wills or settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or
addressed to Mr. HOWSE, No. 11, Beauport-buildings, Strand, W.C.

MONEY.—A Solicitor is prepared to make
ADVANCES on approved Personal Security, also on property
derived under will or Settlement. Address (in the first instance) to
R. S., Mr. Bridge, Stationer, 2, Gerrard-street, Golden-square.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East will
find every variety of Bottle in Case and TRAVELLING
MEDICINE-CASES, with full directions for use, at WILLIAM T.
COOPER'S, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 28, Oxford-street, London.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent im-
provements; Strong Fireproof Safes, Cash and Dead Boxes.
Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.—
CHUBB and SON 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

GUNS.—Breech-loaders, Double Rifles, Re-
volvers, Air Canes, &c.—Fowling-pieces, 10 to 25 guineas.
Double Guns in Pairs. Improved Breech-loaders for quick firing, 4s
load with cartridges.—REILLY, 502, New Oxford-street, London.

REVOLVERS.—ADAMS'S REVOLVERS.
With patent double action and lever rod, are now exclusively
adopted by H.M. War Department, and supplied to the United States'
Government. They are universally preferred by all military autho-
rities as the most perfect and reliable weapon. To be had of all gun-
makers and arms and army agents throughout the world. Sole man-
ufacturers the London Armoury Company (Limited). Price List with
particulars, forwarded on application.—Robert Adams, Manager,
London Armoury, Bermondsey.

COLT'S SIX-SHOT PISTOLS and RIFLES.
The favourite pistol for Officers, Army and Navy, in 78-
inch, rifle-bored six shots; also, three sizes, pocket revolvers, for
travellers and house protection. 18, 21, 24, 27, and 30 inch barrel
rifles, six shots; bolsters, belts, pouches, cartridges. Description and
prices lists furnished. Orders for exportation carefully and ex-
peditiously executed on liberal terms.—SAML. COLT, 14, Pall-mall,
S.W. Avoid counterfeits. Every genuine arm is stamped on the
barrel, "Address, Colonel Colt, London."

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.



O LEAVE HER TO HER GRIEF!

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

AIR, "THE WILLOW TREE."
The Symphonies and Accompaniments by FRANK MORI.

Andante. p

O leave her to her grief, Nor

urge her to for - get: All art is vain to soothe her pain; She mourns her loved one yet, She

rall.

mourns her loved one yet.

colla voce *tempo*

Repeat to 8 for 2d, 3d, and 4th verses. For ending.

I.
O LEAVE her to her grief,
Nor urge her to forget:
All art is vain to soothe her pain;
She mourns her loved one yet.

II.
The storm will run its course;
And not till clouds have burst
Shall light appear, serene and clear,
And glorious as at first.

III.
O leave her till she weep;
And when the tear-drops flow,
Let Pity's word, soft-stealing heard,
Be music to her woe.

IV.
And water'd by those tears,
A little flower shall bloom;
A blossom fair for love to wear,
A hope beyond the tomb.